THE

# North-China Herald.

## AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 39. SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Messrs. H. B. M. WACHTELS and H ALPH. ORTMANS, ceased to be partners in our firm since the 31st December ultimo.

GAYMANS & Co.

29fe 1641 Nagasaki, 1st Jan., 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSS JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo.

TAIT & Co.

31ma 1639 Amoy, 1st Jan. 1868.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of Mr. E. FAJARD, Mr. E. CHASTEL will sign our firm per Procuration.

THERIC & Co.

tf 1640 Shanghai, 16th Oct, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm, ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

31ma 1644 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER is a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

CARTER & Co.

tf 1572 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 186 .

OLYPHANT & Co.

13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

## INSURANCES.

### THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

### "HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*

Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

## INSURANCES.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Insurance Companies, that it has been resolved to discontinue the Practise which has been in force during the past two years of allowing 15 per cent discount on Premia of Insurance, and that, on and after the 1st January 1868, they will allow only 10 per cent, as was the custom formerly.

Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1867.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents for the Canton & other Insurance Offices.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents for the Union Insurance Society of Canton, &c., &c.*

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
*Secretary North-China Insurance Company.*

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Secretaries Yangtze Insurance Association and Agents Pacific Insurance Company.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Agents China Traders Insurance Company (Limited) & Victoria Insurance Company.*

tf 1566

### NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

### THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

### NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

### China Fire Insurance Company.

**Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000**

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PRONST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

*TO BE HAD ONLY OF*

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
**LONDON.**

29no-68 1831 Shanghai, 39th Nov. 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

**PARIS.**

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

*(Doctor of Medicine)*

**Liquid Phosphate of Iron.**

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates

*No more Cod Liver Oil.*

**Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.**

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

*Consumption Cured!*

**Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.**

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

*No more difficult or painful digestion.*

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

**Digestive Lozenges.**

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,**

*Instantaneously cured by*

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

*No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness*

**Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.**

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

**Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.**

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

31my-68 3223

## HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.


NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES DAVIS, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December 1867.

FERGUSSON & Co.

24ja 1724 Chefoo, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN IRWIN MILLER, of Shanghai, was admitted a Partner in our Business carried on here, under the Firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co., and in Shanghai, under the Firm of J. JARVIE & Co., as on the 1st January, 1867, and Mr. FULLARTON HENDERSON has been authorized to sign the latter Firm.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.

18fe 1718 Glasgow, October, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja 1719 January 16th 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758). Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja 1720 January 16th 1868.

TUPPER & Co.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED

CORRUGATED IRON,

Iron Roofing, Sheds, Churches, Houses, &c.,

61A, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

January 16th 1868.

16ja 1722


## Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### BIRTH.

On the 14th Oct., at 333, City-road, the wife of F. Farr, Esq., late of Shanghai, of a daughter.

### DEATHS.

On the 27th December 1867, at Nagasaki, Japan, ADOLF EDMUND OTTOKAR SCHMIDT, Esq., native of Leipzig, Saxony, aged 28 years.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 16th instant, HENRY W. HUDSON, aged 35, Master Mariner, a native of Sweden.

### LATEST DATES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England..(*tel.*).. | Dec. | 6 | Hankow..... | Jan. | 12 |
| Hongkong..... | Jan. | 9 | Nagasaki..... | " | 7 |
| Tientsin..... | " | 3 | Yokohama..... | " | 5 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong.....Sept. 27 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai..... " 21 } Nov. 16th.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "China" from Hongkong.—Capt. Green and 55 Chinese. Per "Osaka" from Nagasaki.—Mr. Vrard. Per str. "Dupleix," from Hongkong,—Messrs. Monnier, Blancketon, C. Rappard, K. S. Martyn, W. Kooper, Voisin, Hobson, four missionaries, four sisters of charity, three sailors, and nine Chinese; for Yokohoma, Mr. Bouzer, Mrs. Letrotte and two daughters, and six Japanese. Per "Mogul," from Sydney,—Mr. Paterson and Capt. Townsend. Per str. "Ganges," from Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Messrs. Fabre, Hooper, Dean, Dawson, Manussi, Livingston, and Harwood. Per "Costa Rica," from New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham, 3 children and 2 Nurses, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Twombly. Miss Ada St. John, Bishop Williams, Rev. J. Butler, Rev. E. C. Lord, Messrs. Augustus Broome, C. E. Hill, W. A. Dobbyn, S. D. Hammill, and Mackie. From Yokohama, Messrs. Stephen Massett, W. E. Chown, J. J. Taylor, Geo. L. Harris, Geo. H. Brins and W. G. Hale, and 9 Chinese. From Hiogo. Messrs. A. S. Fobes and A. Winstanley. From Nagasaki, Messrs. J. P. Knight, E. A. Reynolds, T. A. Cowderoy and friend, Cherry, and 4 Chinese. Per "Nanzing" from Chefoo, Messrs. Kunst, Holmes, Vasmer, Spencer, Neil, Miller and Cottom. Per "Fusi-Yama," from Hankow and Ports,—Messrs. Jardein, Markham, and Ballance.

DEPARTED.—Per "Formosa" for Hongkong.—Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Mackenzie, J. Noble, J. Hartmann, and J. T. Gabriel, R.A. Per str. "Phase," for Yokohama,—Messrs. W. H. Haslam and servant, Vanek and Tröupe, and Rev Father Evrar.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| Date. | Time of High or Low Water. | Rise or Fall. | Wind. | Force. | I. | Bar. | Ther |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | | | | ° ′ | ° |
| Jan. 4 H.W. | 6.38 | 16.11 | N Nby W | 2 | b | 30.36 | 28 |
| " 4 L.W. | 1.17 | 12.04 | W. by N. | 1 | b | 30.33 | 39 |
| " 5 H.W. | 7.56 | 17.11 | E. S. E. | 4 | b | 30.24 | 40 |
| " 5 L.W. | 2.54 | 13.00 | S.E.byS. | 4 | c | 30.19 | 49 |
| " 6 H.W. | 9.26 | 18.10 | S. S. E | 1 | r | 30.05 | 54 |
| " 6 L.W. | 4.25 | 12.04 | Z | 0 | r | 29.92 | 50 |
| " 7 H.W. | 10.55 | 20.11 | N. W. | 1 | r | 29.85 | 51 |
| " 7 L.W. | 5.30 | 12.08 | W.N.W. | 3 | r | 29.81 | 43 |
| " 8 L.W. | 6.10 | 12.00 | W. N. N. | 6 | o | 29.98 | 40 |
| " 8 H.W. | 11.14 | 20.11 | W. by N. | 0 | r | 30.00 | 41 |
| " 9 L.W. | 7.53 | 11.04 | W. N. N. | 3 | b | 30.12 | 36 |
| " 9 H.W. | 0.18 | 20.06 | W. by N. | 6 | b | 30.11 | 41 |
| " 10 L.W. | 9.02 | 11.00 | NW byN | 6 | b | 30.20 | 34 |
| " 10 H.W. | 0.57 | 20.09 | W.N.W. | 7 | b | 30.27 | 34 |

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

### THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

| DATE. | 1868. Night. Min. | 1868. Day. Max. | 1867. Night. Min. | 1867. Day. Max. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 ..... | 40 | 40 | 44 | 50 |
| " 9 ..... | 34 | 43 | 42 | 54 |
| " 10 ..... | 29 | 36 | 37 | 48 |
| " 11 ..... | 28 | 39 | 48 | 48 |
| " 12 ..... | 24 | 44 | 40 | 52 |
| " 13 ..... | 27 | 44 | 42 | 54 |
| " 14 ..... | 27 | 47 | 43 | 52 |
| " 15 ..... | 34 | 39 | 34 | 45 |

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.


# The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1868.


## RETROSPECT OF EVENTS IN CHINA DURING 1867.

*(Continued.)*

Foreign Relations with China.

THE first point that suggests itself in reviewing the progress of foreign relations with China during the past year, is the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Ambassador from Peking to the Courts of the various powers having treaties with China. That appointment has been so lately criticised in our columns, that further comment is, perhaps, superfluous. It has been much spoken of and much written about; and has elicited every variety of opinion, from entire approval to sweeping condemnation. Some people have discovered in it a deep scheme on the part of Mr. Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, to provide a ready made and handsome appointment for himself, when he wishes to retire. Some have even denounced it as a retrogressive measure; holding that its object is to enable the Chinese to enforce their exclusive policy more strongly on the attention of foreign governments. We do not concur in those disparaging views; but incline to regard the appointment of an embassy to Foreign Courts as a genuine proof of progress—as a proof that the exclusive pride of China is giving place to a more rational view of her position among the nations of the world. And we look on the appointment of a foreigner to fill that post, and the selection of Mr. Burlingame as that foreigner, as two perfectly consequent steps, requiring no revelations of tortuous intrigue to explain. The Chinese felt how completely one of their own officials would be lost in the political atmosphere of foreign cabinets, and wisely determined to appoint a Foreigner as their first representative, sending with him two or three of their own countrymen to be indoctrinated into the mysteries of Western life, and prepared to assume, hereafter, ambassadorial functions. Given these two positions, Mr. Burlingame's appointment ensues, as a natural consequence, on more than one ground. He was the oldest and best known of the resident Ministers at Peking; he had always been friendly to and a favourite with the Chinese, and he was on the point of leaving Peking. But even assuming the appointment to be the result of any imaginable quantity of diplomatic intrigue, it seems to us that it must still claim a certain amount of merit. Flattering to American patriotism it certainly is, that her representative should be selected as the first Chinese ambassador; though we look on the appointment as given to the individual friend of the Peking Magnates, rather than to the American Official. But there is no ground, in the selection, for jealousy on the part of other foreign nations. A "favoured nation" clause, in every treaty, secures to each nation having intercourse with China, a full enjoyment of the privileges accorded to any other. Therefore no diplomatic ingenuity on Mr. Burlingame's part can secure for America more advantages than for other nations. And, to sum up, all must hail with pleasure the abandonment by the Chinese Government of the isolated position it has so long held, and its advent on terms of equality among other nations of the world.

The prospect of our relations with China being improved, during the current year, by the revision of certain articles of the treaty of Tientsin, has elicited memorials from nearly every port in China, expressive of the points which most need attention when the time for this revision arrives. The opinions given have been singularly unanimous. Of course, each port has had a few suggestions to make for its own local advantage; but on points affecting the general interest, remonstrances and requests have been identical, from Hongkong as from Shanghai, from Foochow as from Hankow, from Amoy and Chinkeang as from Kiukiang and Tientsin. All the ports complain of the utter failure in working of Art. XXVIII; all complain that the excessive taxation to which foreign imports are subjected, has a depressing effect on trade; all complain of the inefficient lighting of the coast and harbour; and all ask that railways, river steamers, and telegraphs may be introduced into the country, and its vast mineral resources opened up by the aid of foreign engineering skill. We hope that, in our next summary, we may be able to record the attainment of some at least of these objects; and to justify the belief entertained by the more hopeful, that China has, at last, really entered on the path of progress—slow it may be, but still progress.

In effect, a comparison of the position of foreigners in China twenty years ago, with that they now hold, will probably surprise many who complain most loudly of Chinese obstinacy and stupidity. We are apt to compare China with ourselves, and to condemn her by the contrast—forgetting that our present pitch of enlightenment has been attained only by slow degrees; and that, two hundred years ago, we were hardly more advanced than the Chinese are at present. The *China Mail* has thus pithily sketched the position. "Let the former residents at the old 'factories,' but reflect for a moment on what has been accomplished within his own recollection, and he will very probably be astonished at the vast difference which exists between the China of twenty-five years since and the China of to-day. Europeans, once confined to Canton, and subsequently to five ports whence an excursion into the country was a perilous venture, are now dwelling in practical safety at fifteen points upon the borders of the Empire. Peking, the closed city, is open to foreigners, and the policy of the Chinese Government is often moulded by the advice of foreign Ministers. Steamers are owned and freely used, not only by the money-making class whose prejudices have always been to some extent modified by their interests, but by the government itself. The local viceroys possess small steam gun-boats under foreign command. Arsenals and docks have been founded, and the former successfully worked. Travel in the interior, however little the treaty provisions are carried out, is a practicable fact, and the safety enjoyed by respectable Europeans in all parts of the Chinese empire, is scarcely inferior to that obtainable in any other Asiatic country, and greater than can be assumed in many other portions of that continent. Schools for the study of foreign languages are flourishing; native troops are being drilled in European fashion. The position of our officials is, as a rule, properly recognised, and the opprobrious epithets formerly in use towards foreigners are almost unheard." We trust that, gradually and, comparatively, rapidly, other and more important changes will succeed those alluded to. The concession to foreigners of the right to reside in the interior, the introduction of steam carriage on land and water, are all points to be aimed for, and which, when gained, will tend to develope the vast mineral resources that have so long lain neglected.

Wreckage has long been a point of difficulty in our relations with the Chinese. A ship on shore is plundered directly to the bare deck, and, in Formosa, ill-treatment of the crew has too frequently been added. The Taotai of Shanghai has lately made a step towards checking this practice, by pointing out that salvors will be entitled to a large reward. And the U. S. Admiral on the China station has had an interview with one of the principal Formosan chiefs, who has promised that his subjects shall, in future, not maltreat but assist shipwrecked seamen.

In the way of commercial progress, we have to record the withdrawal of the embargo laid on the export of rice from Formosa, and of the prohibition to engage in the bean trade from foreign ships. Italy has entered into political relations with China; though her interest in the country cannot, at present, be described. The Mixed Court—that machine which was instituted some three years ago, for the trial of suits between foreigners and Chinese—remains imperfect, chiefly from lack of power. It is to be hoped this defect will be partially remedied, when the tung-che who is to be specially appointed to deal with the Chinese inhabitants of the settlement, assumes office. A deadlock took place in the Silk market in the early part of the year, in consequence of a dispute between Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the Silk Guild. All business was, for some time, suspended; but eventually the matter was compromised, and commercial relations were renewed, on their former footing.

Although hardly appertaining to a review on China, French progress in Cochin China and English relations with Burmah are two subjects which so closely affect China, that we may not inappropriately close our review of foreign relations with this country, by recording the annexation by the former of three additional provinces of Cambodia, and the ascent of the river of that name into Yunan, from Saigon, by a French exploring expedition. A plucky attempt to penetrate Assam from Szechuen is being made by Mr. T. T. Cooper, who has just started alone, on his hazardous enterprise. In the meantime, a favourable commercial treaty has been concluded by the Indian Government with Burmah, which promises to result in increased commercial intercourse with Western China, by the route of the Irrawaddy to Bhamo.

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## Editorial Selections.

### COREA.

THE interest which was excited in Corea by the French expedition in 1866, seems to have quite died out. We hear nothing of any further attempt to prosecute the object of that campaign; nor of any movement by the English and Americans, to exact reparation for the *General Sherman* massacre. It was hoped that that event, and the murder of the French Missionaries, would be made hinges on which to open Corea to foreign commerce; and enthusiastic anticipations of commercial success were based on the glowing accounts of mineral wealth that reached us. One town was spoken of as built on a hill of nearly pure silver; nearly all the rivers had gold-dust in them, and gold was to be found a few feet from the surface, in many parts of the country. None of this wealth had, however, up to the present time been utilised, as the Government feared a thirst for gold would subvert the agricultural habits of the people. It remained for foreigners to disinter these hidden treasures; and a joint expedition to Corea, to result in a treaty which should open up the country to foreign trade, was confidently talked of. The excitement subsided, however, almost as rapidly as it arose; and now, for more than twelve months, we have hardly heard the name of Corea mentioned. The French expedition retired, after sacking and destroying the town of Kanghoa, and carrying off the public library. Not even a remonstrance was made on the subject of the *General Sherman*; and Corea was left to itself and to the pleasing conviction that it had, in fair fight, overcome its invaders. We trust it may not be necessary to dispel this impression, at the cost of a small war, and much sacrifice of life.

The *fraças*, however, has not been altogether without result. It enlightened us in some degree as to what manner of men the Coreans are, and disclosed the existence among them of a much higher degree of manufacturing skill than was dreamed to lie hid beyond the "Corean gate." It has elucidated also, in some degree, their political connexion with China, and attracted attention to their past history, which seems to be one of nearly continued struggle. Chinese historians declare Corea to have been subject to China in the time of Yau, 2357 years before Christ; and to have continued so, sometimes submissive, sometimes rebellious, during the ensuing thousand years till, in the reign of Vu-ting twentieth emperor of the Shang dynasty, they overran, and kept possession for some time of, the provinces of Shantung and Kiang-nan. One Tsin, however, eventually repelled them, and the previous history of alternate outbreak and subjection is repeated, till the invasion of Corea by the Japanese in 1592, when the inhabitants, enervated by a long peace, were quickly subdued; and the assistance of China was invoked to expel the invaders. The latter, however, seem to have been quite able to hold their own against the Chinese, and though they were obliged to leave temporarily, by scarcity of food, returned and carried on the war with success till the death of their prince, in 1598, when they finally evacuated the country. Since then, Corea seems to have quietly acknowledged the feudal supremacy of China. Ambassadors go to Peking every year; and on the death of a King, the Emperor deputes two high officials to invest his successor.

Presuming on this connexion, the French Minister, we believe, was inclined to hold China responsible for the murder of the Missionaries; but the supremacy of the Emperor was shown to be so purely nominal, and the Chinese Government to be so clearly innocent of any complicity in the matter, that the idea was abandoned. It has been preferred to enlist its aid as an intermediary; and occasion will be taken, when the Corean Ambassadors visit Peking in the spring, to ascertain from them if possible, through the medium of the Tsungli Yamên, accurate particulars of the fate of the *General Sherman*. We mentioned, some time ago, the existence of a rumour that two of the foreigners who went over in her, are still alive; and it is surmised that the Revd. Mr. Thomas, who had a slight knowledge of the Corean language, may be one of these. The truth of this report will, we hope, be soon learned; and measures taken to secure his immediate release. It ill becomes us—even if we grant that the Coreans had a right to repel the *General Sherman's* visit by force—to leave any survivors of her crew to languish in prison. And granting this right, it is not the usual practice to allow a massacre to pass, without endeavour to impress on its perpetrators the necessity for conforming, in some degree, to more civilized usages. Since the events to which we have alluded, Corea has almost suspended intercourse with the outside world. Rumour asserts, however, that communications will be re-opened in the spring, more freely than heretofore.

### THE CHEFOO MEMORIAL.

THE memorial from Chefoo which we publish to-day, completes the series. Every port in China, except Newchwang, Ningpo and Swatow has now expressed its views regarding our commercial relations with China; and these three will not, probably, follow the general example;—Newchwang, because nearly all its trade is the hands of one firm; Ningpo, because it appears to have sunk hopelessy to decay; Swatow, because its interests are very small. We must confess to a certain feeling of relief, at having reached the end of the volume; for—however valuable, as expressing unanimity of opinion—the continued repetition of similar complaints and similar demands has become rather tiresome. If the eyes of foreign ministers were previously closed to the position of foreign interests, it must be a matter of surprise to them to find how clearly every one else saw and appreciated it; and how identical conclusions have been come to, as to the reforms needed. The Chefoo memorial, however, does present some novelty. While complaining, like all the rest, of the illegal exaction of transit dues, and urging the necessity for introducing railways and telegraphs; it does vary the monotony, by introducing two subjects, of which no other port has dreamed. It renews its request to be made a free port; and it wants a species of protectorate established over native Christians.

The first project was mooted in the address presented to Sir Rutherford Alcock on the occasion of his late visit to Chefoo; and has been fully discussed. The advantageous situation of Chefoo, as an entrepôt of trade with Corea and some provinces of Northern China, is admitted. But equally incontestable are the similar advantages enjoyed by Shanghai, in regard to Central China and Japan. And Shanghai, too, once indulged in a dream of being made a "free city." But the idea has been long since abandoned; and we fail to perceive what claim Chefoo can put forward, which ought not be urged with much greater force by Shanghai. The scheme is, in short, impracticable. The Chinese Government will, of course, not consent to it; and, equally of course, Foreign Governments will not use their superior strength to compel its acquiescence. Chefoo may become a free port, when China has become sufficiently enlightened to adopt ultra free trade notions, and to sweep away Customs dues throughout the empire; but not sooner.

Equally impracticable, too, is the suggestion in regard to native Christians; though we lay ourselves open to rebuff in saying so, for we confess that we do not very clearly understand what that paragraph of the memorial means. Is it desired to establish a protectorate over Chinese Christians, similar to that which Russia wanted to establish over members of the Greek church in Turkey, and which was considered so outrageous an interference that it was one of the main causes of the war of 1853-55? or is it proposed to admit protestant converts to the same privilege of protection by the clergy, as was said, some months ago, to have been secured by the Roman Catholic missionaries for their flocks? Chefoo requests that "all laws imposing on Chinese subjects duties or observances incompatible with the commands or usages of Christian religion, be abolished; so that every Chinese who becomes a Christian will, *ipso facto*, be relieved from complying with any heathen rites or ceremonies that may be deemed wrong by the Christian communion to which he belongs." It is greatly to be regretted that the memorial does not explain what these objectionable rites are, to which Chinese converts are obliged to conform, in violation of their new conscience. We can quite understand that a good deal of the Buddhist or Taouist ceremonial is very repugnant to Christianity; but—we do not profess any great erudition on the subject—we have yet to learn that this is imposed by law. We are persuaded, on the contrary, that law is rather opposed to it. Processions to the temples are forbidden by law, though seldom actually checked; and are inconsistent with the principles of the literati and officials, who assent to and sometimes join in them, merely for the sake of popularity. There are, no doubt, certain observances, such as the reverence to deceased ancestors, which are made incumbent by social rule; just as, in India, certain practices are imposed by caste. But the Anglo-Indian Government has never ventured to interfere with the latter, even among its own subjects. The signataries to the present memorial can, therefore, hardly contemplate requiring the Emperor to make a special enactment directed to abrogate a recognised custom. As we said before, we are rather puzzled to know what the memorialists do want; and repeat our regret that they have not explained themselves more definitely.

The other matters touched on by the memorial are pertinently dealt with. They are mainly identical in purport with those brought forward by other Treaty Ports, with the addition of some suggestions for facilitating local commerce. On these topics we shall have more to say, hereafter.

### SHANGHAI TO CALCUTTA.

AFTER many delays, caused partly by absence of support, and partly by active opposition, Mr. Cooper has at length fairly started on his hazardous journey across the Snowy Mountains to Calcutta. So many opinions were expressed regarding the project, and so many difficulties opposed to its realisation, that we purposely refrained from further comment, after mentioning its conception, until all doubt had been silenced by the actual commencement of the journey. Criticism is a penalty of publicity; and Mr. Cooper has incurred his full share. Ill-natured comment has been plentiful. At one moment, Mr. Cooper was accused of getting up a subscription to equip himself for a pleasant shooting excursion; at another, his project was interpreted into an equivalent for getting his passage paid out of the country; and when M. Dabry's opposition compelled his temporary return from Hankow, the same people saw no inconsistency in declaring that he had never intended to go, from the beginning. It was not worth while refuting these comments; and the fact that Mr. Cooper has actually left Hankow, is now a sufficient answer. We doubt, however, whether many of those who spoke of a shooting excursion would have liked to join in it, or whether many others would have cared to leave the country by so difficult and hazardous a route. The perils of the sea are less than those from savages, and even the dock of a sailing ship is less inhospitable than snow-covered mountains. Mr. Cooper's most serious disappointment was the defection, at the last moment, of the priests on whom he had relied for escort nearly to the borders of China. He had contrived to collect Tls. 600, which would just enable him to reach the frontier in this manner, and leave a small sum to await him in Calcutta. The enlightened and patriotic opposition, however, of H. I. M. Consul at Hankow, frustrated this arrangement; and left Mr. Cooper the alternative, only, of proceeding alone. M. Dabry appears to have confounded the track which it is now designed to follow, with the perfectly well known Bhamo route, and to have dreaded lest Mr. Cooper should detract from the honour of a French expedition, which has lately ascended the Cambodia river from Cochin China, with a view to test the capability of that stream as a means of commercial intercourse with Burmah; and to have thought that, by inducing his priestly escort to throw him over, he ensured the failure of his enterprise. It has resulted, however, differently. The additional funds, needed to meet the undivided expense of Mr. Cooper's solitary journey, were most liberally subscribed in Shanghai; and he has, at length, fairly started.

The object of his expedition is well known. It is to test the practicability of a route across the Snowy Mountains, into Assam, debouching near Sudya on the river Brahmapootra. To reach Calcutta, thence, is of course simple. Equally simple probably, will be the journey to the frontiers of China, unless the same enlightened patriotism which excluded him from the society of the French missionaries, shall have provided an unwelcome reception for him, along the line of his journey. His real difficulty will begin at the Koking pass, where the Chinese guard is not unlikely to bar his passage, unless he can slip through unperceived, in company with a caravan; and this first difficulty will be an introduction to much hardship and danger, in crossing the two hundred and fifty miles of wild country, which intervenes between China and Assam. What reception he will meet with at the hands of the Shan tribes, by whom this region is mostly inhabited, is impossible to foresee. No traveller has, we believe, succeeded in penetrating their country to any depth, from the Westward; jungle, rapids, hills, and native hostility have frustrated every attempt. It remains to be seen whether a solitary traveller, throwing himself, defenceless, among them and asking only to be passed on to the frontier, will be repelled, ill-used, or treated with hospitality. Once across the Koking pass, Mr. Cooper's chance is much that of a raft at sea, without sail or oar.

The question has been freely asked, what good is to come of the expedition, even if it be successful; for what object are people asked to contribute money, and does Mr. Cooper risk his life? The same question might be asked of every attempt to penetrate an unkown region. No immediate and definite good will result from even Livingstone's, Speke's, or Baker's explorations, or would have resulted from Blakiston's intended journey from China, through Thibet, into India. We do not pretend to compare all these enterprises in point of difficulty. Danger, in such expeditions, increases in proportion to the distance of unknown country that has to be traversed. But the advantage, in either case, is the proportionate gain to geographical knowledge, and the gain of the first step towards freer communication hereafter. Especial interest is felt just now, in communication between China and Burmah. We have established ourselves at either extremity of the vast country they comprise, and we desire to penetrate the interior in either direction. A treaty has just been concluded with Burmah by the Indian Government, which will greatly facilitate commercial intercourse with Yun-

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nan, by the route of the Irrawaddy and Bhamo. It will be well if Mr. Cooper can demonstrate that a practicable route exists from the head of the Brahmapootra, into Szechuen.

SHANGHAI.

WE learned with much satisfaction, from the Supplementary Report lately drawn up by the Municipal Council, that the new Cemetery would be ready for occupation early in the present year. Five years have now elapsed since the necessity for this change was recognised, and a new site purchased; and it seemed impossible that any further difficulty could postpone its accomplishment. The land has been raised and drained, a mortuary chapel has been built, and a road constructed to facilitate approach. We naturally presumed therefore that the necessary changes would before long be completed, and the old Cemetery, where so many of the forefathers of the Settlement sleep, be closed for ever. None of us could fail to regret the change, on grounds which might perhaps be called sentimental. It might conduce to the abandonment of an old, and in many respects a valuable, custom; we refer to the large attendance at funerals. This practice is one of the legacies of the familiar life of old days, when all the dwellers in the community were acquaintances if not friends. Then, the removal of one of the little band was a break in the chain, and we could not choose but recognise and deplore it. Hence, as a natural consequence, it followed that the whole Settlement paid the last marks of honour and respect to the dead, and followed him to his last resting place. Now, when the obituary notice constantly contains names which we never heard before, the custom has of course begun to die out, and the opening of a new Cemetery at a distance from the settlement would, probably, still further shake it. But sanitary policy had rendered the change imperative, and a formal vote seemed alone necessary to complete the scheme. If objection there were, ample time had been allowed for its statement, since the purchase was first completed. We were surprised, therefore, at the last moment, —when the Council came forward and declared their task ended—to hear an objection which might have been urged with equal force, at least two years ago.

We are convinced that every one concurs with Mr. Winchester in regretting the breaking up old habits and old associations which the change involves; but we do think this regret should have found expression before the moment when every arrangement for effecting it was complete, and the necessity for it had become so urgent that space only for thirteen graves remains in the old cemetery. Even the distance, moreover, which is the ground of objection, is not without a counterbalancing merit. Everywhere in Europe and America, cemeteries are now placed at a distance from towns. And we do think it most desirable, on sanitary grounds, that our new burial ground should be without the limit of the Defence Ditch. We again repeat that, for some reasons, the change is to be regretted. The life we lead out here is sufficiently deadening to the sensibilities, without our desiring to lessen the number of occasions which raise unselfish emotions and suggest solemn thoughts. These wholesome influences may be exerted, without carrying the custom of frequenting Funerals to extravagant lengths. The impression made on a careless man by the beautiful words of the English Funeral service has doubtless been often genuine and useful; but this impression, like all others, may be dulled by iteration, especially when no peculiar interest has been previously felt in the deceased. And the gradual increase in number of our population, together with other constant changes which time works among us, tend year by year to break up that feeling which once impelled every resident to attend the funeral of a departed neighbour. To those who still wish to carry out the old custom, we do not think the drive to the new Cemetery will be found insuperable. And on every ground of sanitary and financial expediency, we do think any change of site at this late hour—after Tls. 15,000 have been spent and every detail finished,—is to be deprecated.

We feel sure, that when the new building and the new ground are open, care and attention will be bestowed upon the old "God's acre" of the settlement. Clean and level walks, the carefully trimmed grass, and the abundant flowers will all contribute to mark our reverence for the resting-place of friends and kindred. We have in Shanghai more than one instance of affectionate solicitude for the last homes of the dead. The Parsee community set a good example, in the scrupulous neatness and quiet beauty of their garden grave-yard. The Jews, though not so numerous, have their little cemetery securely guarded and vigilantly tended, which one never passes without echoing a chance-remembered line of Longfellow's Poem "On the Jewish Cemetery at Newport:"

"The trees are white with dust, that o'er their sleep
Wave their broad curtains in the south wind's breath,
While underneath such leafy tents they keep
The long mysterious Exodus of Death."

The tombs of the soldiers who defended the Foreign Settlement in old days, are, of course, not so well cared for; but as one reads the inscription on the City Wall, one cannot help feeling that they, at least, did not perish without some attempt at memorial.

Every effort, too, has lately been made to render the large and melancholy Burial ground on the Pootung side less forlorn. Yet the extent of it is truly alarming; and it is a sad spot as one cannot help recognizing in it, the last receptacle of the friendless, the homeless, the poor and the wretched. A solemn sermon is preached, by every simple cross or half effaced inscription. Englishmen, Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, and Malays, all the nations of the globe almost, have some of their children under the sod beside the Seamen's Church. The names are in all languages, the fashions of the tombs and monuments suggest reminiscences of all lands. Still even here, in this last home, where so many men who have lived checkered, and mournful, and guilty lives sleep after "the fitful fever" there are evidences that we do not forget the decent reverence which all civilized nations have shown to the memory of their Brethren. It is to be hoped, then, that when the new and remote cemetery is opened, and we are unable to attend Funerals so numerously, we may not forego our our care for their places of repose, or neglect the lessons or warnings of their lives.

The want of jail accommodation in Shanghai, has been frequently urged; and it is satisfactory to know that there is, at length, a prospect of the defect being remedied. In the gorgeous days to which we have so frequent occasion to refer—the days when a "free city" was held to be the most ready solution of the problem of local government, in Shanghai—a project was mooted for building a cosmopolitan jail; to which it was thought likely that all the several governments having representatives at Shanghai would contribute, and of which the Municipal Council were to take charge. The scheme was gratifying to our local pride and, had it been pressed at the time, might possibly have been carried out. But nothing was done beyond the suggestion, and this had been nearly forgotten, till it was revived at the Land Renters' Meeting, on Friday. It has evidently, however, now lost favour. Only one voice was raised in its support; while the trifling concession of a useless road, asked from the Municipality to enable the erection of a British Consular Jail, on a convenient site, was unanimously voted.

An objection that the distance of this site might increase police expenditure, was met by an assurance from H. M. Consul that nothing of the kind need be feared. The British Government will provide transport and will look after its own jail, and will, as heretofore, receive criminals of other nationalities within its walls. The Municipality, then, we may infer, will not be asked to perform any duty connected with the new institution; or, if their aid should become necessary, any additional expense so incurred by them will be refunded. Such seemed to be the gist of Mr. Winchester's assurance, and we think the arrangement affords ground for congratulation rather than grumbling. The scheme for a cosmopolitan jail was based on the supposition that the Municipality should undertake charge and, we presume, bear the police expenditure connected with it. The English jail will afford equally general accomodation, and will bear all cost itself. The only strange point which occurs in the matter, is the difficulty which appears to have been found in discovering a convenient site. Sir Edmund Hornby declared that a desire has existed, ever since the opening of the Supreme Court, to build a jail. Yet Major Crossman seems to have only just discovered the desirability of the plot he has fixed on, and to have not yet drawn out plans for the building. Possibly the routine difficulties which invariably hamper official measures, may explain the delay. However this may be, it is satisfactory to know that a jail and its site have been at length decided on; and that new Law Courts are also likely to be soon built, in connexion with the present Consular offices. Houses for Consular and Supreme Court Assistants, too, are we believe to be built on a part of the ground now occupied by the Naval Store.

## Summary of News.

THE English Mail of November 26th, with Telegrams to 6th December, arrived on 12th Inst., per "*Ganges*," and the American Mail on the 14th, per "*Costa Rica*." This steamer leaves to-morrow, with the outgoing U. S Mail.

A meeting of Land Renters took place on the 10th instant, at which various topics were discussed. The collection of the Land Tax on its old basis, up to the end of the financial year, was assented to. No further steps towards appointing a Committee for purposes of re-assessing land were taken. A re-assessment of Chinese house property was ordered, the previous assessment having proved very inexact. It was announced that H. B. M. Government have decided to build a jail, on a plot of ground on the Soochow Creek adjoining the Gas Works; and a road which is marked through it on the plan, was given up by the Land Renters. The Municipal Council had previously issued an interesting Supplementary Report, designed to bring before the Land Renters the principal topics that awaited their discussion. Amongst these, besides the questions above referred to, were the construction of a public slaughter-house, and the opening of the new Cemetery and final closing of the old one after the 1st April next; but consideration of these was deferred.

A meeting of the Football Club has been held, at which, after considerable discussion, it was finally decided not to allow carrying the ball, pushing with the hands or tripping.

We have been glad to learn that a new contract has been concluded with the P. & O. Company, for the conveyance of India and China mails. Under it, the departures of the steamers will take place on a fixed day of the week instead of, as hitherto, on a fixed day of the month. The mail will leave London for China every alternate Friday evening, and will arrive in Shanghai every alternate Monday; while the return mail will probably be dispatched from Shanghai every alternate Thursday, except during the S. W. monsoon—thus affording an interval of ten days for replies to correspondence—and will be delivered in London on Monday morning. The time homeward will be about 45 days instead of 50 as at present, and outward 45 against 46.

We hear from Batavia that the *Maggie Leslie* from Foochow to London, was abandoned in Gasper Straits by her captain and crew, on account of striking on a reef. The ship was afterwards picked up by the *Fusi-yama*, which sent a crew on board who took her into Batavia, where, on examination, it was found that she had sustained little or no damage, the greater part of her cargo of tea being perfectly sound. The Dutch Government claim 6 per cent. as salvage, but on what grounds, we do not learn from our informant.

On her passage from Shanghai to Nagasaki, the steamer *Osaka* came across a Corean junk, dismasted and her rudder gone. She took eighteen men out of the wreck and landed them at Nagasaki, but found it useless to try to save the junk, so left her.

We are glad to learn from HANKOW, that Mr. T. T. Cooper has at length fairly started, on his plucky attempt to cross Western China and Burmah to Calcutta. He goes alone, independently of the priests on whom he at first relied. We comment further on this journey elsewhere. Meetings have been held of the Land Renters and Subscribers to the new church, but nothing of particular interest took place. It has been resolved to proceed forthwith with the building of the latter edifice, on the site already selected.

In the PEKING Gazette of the 27th of the 11th month, Li-Hung-chang reports his victories over the Nienfei. The substance is as follows:—On the 7th of the 11th month, there were engagements at Hai-chow and Kan-ü, in which the rebels were worsted, and retreated to Chü-chêng and Wei-hsien. They were followed by Lin-ming-chuan and Tang-jên-liên who circumvented them by a cross route through An-chiu-hsien, and came up with them late at night at Wei-hsion. The Nienfei, being scattered for the night in different places, were surrounded, and many of the houses they were sleeping in destroyed. They rapidly mustered in a body and prepared to give battle. Various detachments of the Imperial army coming up at the time, a general onslaught was made, during which the Imperial troops kept up an incessant firing "like rain," till the enemy retreated eastward. Following them by torch light and falling upon them again at daybreak, they completely routed the whole body. The number killed or taken prisoners, amounted to between 3000 and 4000 men, while the spoil in the shape of weapons, horses &c., was immense. Forty rebel chiefs were killed. The remnant of the body then retired towards the N.E. The country people who had been carried off by the Nienfei, and returned quietly to their homes upon finding themselves at liberty, numbered about 10,000.

A CHEFOO correspondent writes on the same subject, under date the 7th Jany:—The news of the rebels is that nearly all that were on foot have either been killed, or have shaved their heads and become honest folks again. About 30,000 have perished by cold, hunger, and at the hands of the country people, whom they had exasperated by their cruelties. About 10,000 horsemen survive and they are to the south of Chin-zu-foo. A Mongol General has lately arrived in Shantung from Peking, to take command of the Imperial troops, and he seems to be quite up to his work from all reports, and it is expected he will soon clear the province of rebels. The rebels have committed great atrocities, cutting of the peasants' hands and ears, and nailing them through the eyes. This has been a chief cause of their enmity to the rebels, and so far it has produced a favorable reaction towards the government" He adds that the prospects of trade during the current year, are proportionately brighter.

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A detached body of cavalry belonging to the defeated force made a raid on Sininew, on the north bank of the Yangtze opposite CHINKIANG, a few days ago, and carried off a great deal of loot. If so, Li's victory cannot have been a great advantage, as it would appear simply to have driven his opponents into new districts, where they have found ample loot. The last news received at Chinkiang represented the rebels to be near Yangchow, where they had had an engagement with the Imperialists, of doubtful result. The Taotai had ordered the salt junks lying on the North shore to remove, lest the rebels should attempt to cross; but the crews are all in a state of mutiny for arrears of wages, and decline to move.

The arrival of the *Nanzing*, so unlooked for at TIENTSIN, quite upset the calculations of dealers in opium and caused a fall in the market from Tls. 585 *a* 90 to Tls. 530. Advices from Shansi report 8 lb. Grey Shirtings as worth Tls. 3.20. Dealers here are offering Tls. 2.80, but with the exception of about 1,000 pieces there are none in European hands. 7lb. T-cloths Tls. 2.10 for 15 square cloth; whilst 64/66 reed white Shirtings are neglected at Tls. 2.60, the last sale of these goods was made at Tls. 2.48, cargo ex *Our Queen*.

The *Costa Rica* arrived on the 14th, having left YOKOHAMA on the 5th and Hiogo on the 7th; and been detained two days by heavy weather at Simonosaki, which she left on the night of the 11th. The *Great Republic* was also been delayed by bad weather. The news at Hiogo from Osaka, not fully confirmed, is that the Southern Daimios have secured possession of the person of the Mikado, and also made prisoner of the late Tycoon. The opening of the new ports was accomplished on the first day of year. No details have reached us, nor had any information on the subject reached Yokohama when the *Costa Rica* left. We extract the following paragraph from the *Japan Times*, regarding the present aspect of political affairs:—

Our own letters from Osaka are of by no means a satisfactory tenor. The writers, on whose knowledge of the political situation we can confidently rely, unite in expressing a doubt respecting the actual opening of the ports to commerce. They may be declared open as a matter of form by the Ministers, and foreign Consuls and merchants may take up their temporary abode there. But it is not certain that trade will be allowed and one of our correspondents goes so far as to state that it is useless for the foreign traders to go down. Shimadz 'Saburo has been hurriedly called away to Kagosima and left the capital in great haste. Tosa has also gone, no one knows whither, and the aspect of affairs is by no means promising.

The real reason for attempting to delay this event is that the Daimios will not attend the Conference to which they have been summoned, under the guns of a foreign fleet. And, until they have assembled, until the questions which now agitate Japan are settled—the formation of a new system of Government and the adjustment of the balance of power between Mikado, Shogoon and Daimios—we cannot hope to see trade commenced in Osaka or Hiogo, with any confidence in its peaceful continuance.

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THE LAND RENTERS' MEETING.

MINUTES of a Meeting of RENTERS OF LAND on the English and American Settlements, held pursuant to notice at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Shanghai, on Friday, January 10th, 1868. 1.—To authorise the Land Renters' Committee or Municipal Council of Shanghai to collect a tax or rate on the assessed value of land situated within the Municipal limits for the remainder of the current Municipal year; and 2.—To consider and decide upon any matter or matters of a Municipal nature which may be brought before the Meeting.

*Present:*—C. A. Winchester, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, in the chair; W. P. Mangum, Esq., U. S. Vice Consul-General; F. B. Johnson, Chairman Municipal Council; Messrs. Ayméri, J. W. Broadbent, W. J. Bryans, R. B. Baker, J. P. Bisset, J. G. S. Coghill, J. C. Coutts, W. H. Carter, W. Cameron, S. Clifton, H. Dickenson, E. F. Duncanson, J. Dow, R. J. Forrest, G. H. FitzRoy, F. B. Forbes, M. S. Gubbay, A. A. Hayes, R. Heinsen, H. Hancock, James Hogg, J. M. Hockly, W. Hargreaves, E. Iveson, A. A. Krauss, H. B. Lemann, J. M. Lloyd, J. Lambuth, E. Maintz, J. A. Maitland, E. Maccall, J. J. Miller, R. Miller, A. Michie, J. W. Morris, R. Nelson, D. Patridge, W. Probst, F. H. Parker, T. Rothwell, F. C. Sibbald, M. T. Yates, respresenting 135 votes, and others not Land Renters.

Mr. F. B. JOHNSON proposed and Mr. HAYES seconded.

That Mr. Winchester H.B.M. Consul do take the chair.

The CHAIRMAN proposed and Mr. MANGUM seconded.

That Mr. J. Mathias Lloyd be requested to act as Secretary to this meeting.

Mr. HAYES said that, at the last meeting, the collection of Land Tax on the basis of the old assessment had been authorised, up to the close of 1867. He would now propose.

That the Land Tax for the remainder of the current financial year be collected in conformity with the Assessment now in force.

Mr. JOHNSON seconded this resolution, which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. IVESON said, at the last meeting the Council were authorised to collect Chinese House tax, on the assessment then adopted; but that assessment had been found to exceed the actual rentals. There had been numerous complaints in consequence, which rendered a revision desirable. The Council would have been happy to make the necessary alteration themselves, had not their hands been tied by the previous resolution. He would therefore propose

That the Chinese House Assessment confirmed by the Land Renters under Resolution No. IX passed at the last Meeting, having been found very inaccurate, a new assessment be made, based upon the present current Rentals of Chinese houses; appeals to be made to the Municipal Council whose decision shall be final.

Mr. JOHNSON seconded this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said this was an important motion and he was sure the meeting would be glad to listen to the views of proprietors of Chinese houses, on a matter which so nearly concerned them.

Mr. HAYES said some difference of opinion existed among the members of Council themselves on this subject, as well as among the community. The matter stood in this light. The foreign House assessment had been made by the Committee, not on the actual rentals of the houses, but on the estimated value, and this proceeding had been very generally satisfactory. And the Committee, or rather those who acted for them—the Secretary and Interpreter and an official appointed by the Taotai—had proceeded on the same principle in regard to Chinese houses. The assessment, however, had been in many cases objected to by the Chinese, who were of opinion that they should pay tax on the actual rental. Had the Resolution passed at the last meeting, not tied the hands of the Council, they would have heard appeals, and made any alterations that might have seemed necessary. If the rate of taxation could be raised beyond 8 per cent, the reduction in the assessment might be submitted to. But it would appear that the 8 per cent was a fixed rate; and therefore the Council's Funds would suffer a serious loss. If the foreign house assessment were too low to give the required income, the tax could be raised. But this could not be done with the Chinese. Some were of opinion that the Chinese ought to continue to contribute quite as much, if not more, than they already do. It certainly did not seem just to lower the tax to the Chinese, and raise it to Europeans to make up the deficiency. This would produce an inequality in favour of the Chinese, and against foreigners.

In reply to the CHAIRMAN, Mr. HAYES added that the appeals had, in some cases, declared large blocks of property to be assessed 30 per cent above the actual rental. He did not suppose that this would be found generally the case; but the deficit caused by revision would certainly be something serious. If question were allowed, many more appeals than had already come in, would of course be lodged. The Council were quite ready to hear appeals, but he did not think it would be desirable to change the whole tax.

The CHAIRMAN said this was a very serious deficit. It might not affect the revenue this year, but would do so very seriously next, and it was for the general body of Land Renters to take this important point into consideration and to consider what would be the effect, on the next year's Budget, of remitting so much taxation. It was clear that in an establishment such as Municipal Council, whatever economy could be effected could not be brought about suddenly. There were certain obligations which must be attended to. It was not desirable therefore to cut off too much from the sources of revenue.

Mr. HAYES would propose an amendment, to the effect that the Council be empowered to hear appeals and make such alterations in the assessment as they considered necessary, instead of revising the whole assessment.

Mr. IVESON objected. If they professed to collect a tax of 8 per cent on the rentals, let them collect it, but do not let them profess to collect 8 per cent and make it actually more. If they wanted more, let them call it 10 or 12 per cent.

Mr. HOGG asked on what basis the Tls. 28,000 set down in the Budget as the estimated proceeds of Chinese House tax, had been calculated.

Mr. JOHNSON said it had been calculated on the new assessment, made between July and September last year.

Mr. HOGG asked, then, taking the Budget as a basis, how the apprehended deficiency arose.

Mr. JOHNSON stated the receipts were a little less than the estimate.

Mr. HOGG considered it was a manifest injustice to the Chinese to attempt to collect tax on the present over-assessment. It was impossible that one man should be assessed on his actual rental, while his next door neighbour was assessed 100 per cent over. That this should be so, was a glaring absurdity and he could not conceive how or on what principle, the assessment was made. It was utterly incomprehensible to him. The matter had never been explained to the Land Renters. He was quite sure that if such an assessment had been made on the Foreign Houses, it would have given great dissatisfaction and it would have been found impossible to collect the tax. Even in the two or three cases where the foreign house assessment had been objected to, they saw what difficulty had arisen.

Mr. JOHNSON, while concurring with Mr. Iveson, must do Mr. Hayes the justice to say that he was acting wisely in pointing out that a deficit of Tls. 8,000 might arise to the revenue.

Mr. HAYES said that, in the opinion of the highest authority, no more than 8 per cent could be collected from the Chinese, and the fact therefore remained that if the assessment was reduced, the Council would lose the difference.

Mr. HOGG presumed the Council did not wish to continue a glaring injustice to the Chinese for the purpose of raising funds only. He believed that the facility with which the native taxes had been collected hitherto was mainly due to the even justice with which the Council had treated the Chinese. No difference had been made between them and foreigners. They certainly might not be able to raise the amount set down in the Budget this year, but it would be very easy, by increasing the tax, to raise a larger sum next year, 8 per cent had been spoken of as a fixed rate but he would remind them that at one time 16 per cent had been levied and he thought they would find it perfectly easy to levy any rate they pleased.

The CHAIRMAN reminded them that the 16 per cent was a double tax, half of which went to the Taoutai. It was a war tax, which had been levied only while the rebels were in possession of the province, and had been given up directly they were expelled, 8 per cent was the standard rate of house tax in China, and it would not be popular to increase it now; on the other hand it would be necessary to study equity and not continue an unjust tax. If in the opinion of Mr. Hogg; and his opinion was entitled to much weight, the assessment were found to operate unjustly and partially, it would be necessary to alter it. It was very right on Mr. Hayes' part to point out the necessary consequence of the alteration. It was the duty of the meeting to face the question, and say how the deficit must be provided for in the future. Mr. Hayes' amendment left it with the Council to deal with individual cases of injustice, while Mr. Iveson's resolution had the advantage of applying a general rule.

Mr. JOHNSON asked if the Chairman would support an application to the Taoutai to raise the rate.

The CHAIRMAN said he would personally be very glad to entertain any application from the Council; but he did not believe the Taoutai would consent. 8 per cent. was understood all over China to be the fixed rate of House Tax, and this could not be increased, except in the case of a rebellion, or the breaking down of a seawall, or some great public necessity.

Mr. HOGG did not like to interfere with the theory of the 8 per cent. House Tax; but he might state that they already raised 9½, 8 per cent. of which they called House Tax and 1½ per cent. Lighting Rate. It would be perfectly easy to raise another 3 per cent. and call it Police Rate. So long as the taxes were just, they would always be paid.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with Mr. Hogg. The Chinese were beginning to appreciate the advantages derived from Municipal taxation.

Mr. CARTER thought Mr. Hogg had brought forward a most ingenious mode of keeping up the front of the Municipal Council, but had not suggested a reduction in the expenditure. The Council had lately paid $800 for ground tax of the Woosung Road; they had taken large premises for the Local Post Office, at a rental of Tls. 3,000 per year, and they were now planting trees along the road to the New Cemetery. He thought it would be perfectly easy to save Tls. 8,000 out of the Municipal expenditure, without running short in the Municipal funds at the end of the year.

Mr. Hayes withdrew his amendment, when Mr. Iveson's resolution was put to the meeting and carried, with one dissentient voice.

It was left to the Council to make the assessment with the aid of the Secretary, Interpreter and a Chinese official, as before.

Mr. MACCALL, as the old Cemetery was now nearly full, and a portion of the new Cemetery was ready for use, would propose.

"That the old cemetery be closed on or after the 1st April, and the new cemetery used.

Mr. HAYES seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether the old Cemetery were so full that the change had become really necessary.

Mr. MACCALL said very little room remained—not for more than 13 graves.

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the resolution, would remark that it would have been much more satisfactory if the former Council had obtained a Cemetery somewhat nearer the settlement than the plot selected. In the summer months the distance would, he thought, be found very inconvenient. This, however, was an error made long ago, which could not now be rectified. He trusted the Council would make arrangements, as far as possible, to facilitate transport.

Mr. FORBES said, as Chairman of the Cemetery Committee, if any error had been committed, it had been committed by him. But he would like to say that they had invited tenders of land within the Defence Creek, and that the lowest price for which they could get any was Tls. 1,000 a *mow*. That which they had bought, they had only obtained so cheaply by a fluke.

Mr. HOGG said, as Mr. Forbes had exonerated the preceding Council, he would ask whether a minute had not been left by a preceding Council relative to an exchange which it was thought might possibly be effected, with a plot of land owned by the Church Missionary Society near the Judge's present residence. He agreed, if the new Cemetery land could be sold now, it would be a good thing, as a site could now be purchased cheaply nearer Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN thought that there was a very general feeling on the subject, though it was one which people did not like to discuss. It would be better to leave it to be dealt with by a Committee of practical men. If it were possible to dispose of the land, the community, he was sure, would be more satisfied, as the distance would be felt in the summer months. He would propose, therefore, as an amendment.

That in the interval which must elapse before the next meeting of Land Renters, the Council be empowered to make enquiries as to the possibility and expense of obtaining a nearer and more convenient site for a new cemetery, than that west of the Ningpo Joss House, and to report on the subject to such next meeting.

Mr. IVESON seconded the amendment. He thought the Cemetery really was very much out of the way. The piece of ground near the Gas Works, on which it was proposed to erect the new Gaol, would be an excellent site.

Mr. MACCALL then withdrew his resolution.

The CHAIRMAN would then put his amendment as an original resolution. He had often spoken on the subject, and had only heard one opinion, that the Cemetery was inconveniently distant.

Mr. HOGG thought it important the matter should be decided quickly. He was convinced that the sooner the present Cemetery was closed, the better. There had been already too many burials in it, as he believed in more than one instance coffins had been put on the top of other coffins.

Mr. JOHNSON said the expense would have to be taken into consideration. A new road had been made to the present Cemetery.

Mr. HOGG added, if they could not sell the present Cemetery, they must of course use it.

The CHAIRMAN assented; but thought the Council would like some expression of opinion, to justify them in dealing with the matter; and put his resolution, which was carried.

Mr. NELSON begged to be allowed to refer to the condition of the cemetery at

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Pootung. It had been his sad office to perform many funeral services there; and he had frequently seen coffins placed in graves so full of water as actually to float them. He might mention one sad sight which had recently occurred. It was the burial of a sailor under, similar circumstances, which was attended by the ship's crew. And there was a general murmur of dissatisfaction at seeing their comrade placed in such a spot. They would rather, they said, have seen him sunk in the river. He (Mr. N.) now appealed to those who had charge of the cemetery, trusting they would endeavour to remedy this state of affairs, which tended to make sad ceremonies still more sad.

Mr. Johnson said they were aware of the inconvenience to which Mr. Nelson alluded, and had tried to purchase an adjoining plot of ground, but had hitherto failed.

The Chairman said he was sure the general opinion was in accordance with that expressed by Mr. Nelson, and the Council would be ready to do their best in the matter.

Mr. Hayes said all concerned were deeply impressed with the shocking character of the facts alluded to by Mr. Nelson, and were doing their best to remedy it.

Mr. Iveson now remarked that, so long as there was a prospect of opening the new cemetery, a scheme had been devised for removing the slaughter houses, which would have been a great nuisance as they abutted on the cemetery road. But as there was a chance that it might not now be opened, it was perhaps not worth while to refer to it more fully.

The Chairman agreed that the subject was not pressing, and might be deferred for the present.

Mr. Johnson said the next subject to be dealt with was that of the land assessment. It would be in the recollection of the Land Renters, that this subject had been brought up for discussion at the last meeting; and a Committee had been nominated, but none of the gentlemen composing it would act. He would propose the same resolution as before.

That the value of land for purposes of taxation shall be assessed by a Committee of the following gentlemen, Messrs. Hargreaves, Hogg, Probst, Carter, Brand, Forest, Iveson, Lemann, Gubbay and Dallas; that a notice shall be served on each rate payer of the amount of his assessment, and 14 days allowed for appeals to be urged either personally or by deputy. That all appeals shall be considered by the Municipal Council, together with the abovenamed Committee and their decision, in every case brought before them, shall be final.

Mr. Michie seconded the proposal.

The Chairman pointed out that this was substantially the same motion which had been brought forward at the meeting held on the 10th September last; but it had not been carried. Another resolution proposed by Mr. Carter, to the effect "That the value of land for the purpose of taxation shall be assessed by "the Finance Committee of the Municipal Council, with the following "gentlemen added to their number—"Messrs. Iveson, Hogg, Hargreaves, "Probst, Brand and Dow; that a notice "shall be served on each renter of the "amount of his assessment, and 14 days "allowed for appeals to be urged either "personally or by deputy; that all appeals shall be considered by the whole "Council together with the above-named "gentlemen, and their decision on every "case brought before them shall be final." —had then been proposed and carried; though he believed no action had been taken on it.

Mr. Hogg thought it was really absurd that the time of the Land Renters should be taken up with a motion which, it was notorious, could not be passed. It was notorious that, the conditions being the same as in September last, he himself would not act; and he believed others whose names had been included would equally decline to do so. If his name were withdrawn, he had of course nothing further to say; but it was useless to include the names of people who, it was notorious, would not serve. He considered it useless to employ Committees to do work which the Council were perfectly able to perform. The Council needed only to exercise supervision. They had an enormous staff, which bore a very large proportion to the Municipal revenue; and if this staff could not perform the simple labour of assessment, the sooner they got rid of them the better. He had found a little book called a Memorandum of the duties of the Council, and in this it was provided that "to the Finance, Rate "and Appeal Committee, belong all matters Financial, Approving, and Authorising Expenditure, Loan, hearing, of, "and deciding on Appeals, Assessments "on House Property and Land &c." The duties of the Council had been defined, and he must really call on the members to perform the duties it was trusted they would perform when they were elected, and which, as all knew, they were perfectly able to perform.

Mr. Johnson said the paragraph referred to by Mr. Hogg had no reference whatever to the duties of the Council towards the Land Renters. It was merely an arrangement of their internal duties among themselves. It was not a promise to the public that they would undertake assessments; but was an arrangement among themselves, that all matters connected with assessment should be disposed of by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Carter requested that his name might be withdrawn from the resolution. He was sure also that Mr. Dallas would decline to serve, as he had been a member of the previous Committee whose assessment had been rejected. The question had really been made a party one; by the Chairman of the Municipal Council declaring that they would not serve.

Mr. Johnson denied that the matter had been made one of party. The Council had simply said it was unfit that they should make assessments, as they had also to decide appeals and to collect taxes. The Finance Committee declined therefore to serve on the Committee, and it remained for the Land Renters to appoint another Committee which would serve. The resolution passed at the last meeting had been carried by the influence of a few members, who had obtained control of the meeting at the last moment, after the majority had left; and who had insisted on coercing the Finance Committee to form part of the Assessment Committee, notwithstanding their objection. He would suggest that the Council might be empowered to ask 12 Land Renters to act as a Committee.

Mr. Iveson withdrew his name from the Committee.

The Chairman proceeded to put the motion, when

Mr. Hogg said, Do you not think it very absurd—

The Chairman agreed that it was very absurd—

Mr. Hogg was sorry to bring it so pointedly forward, but there was evidently not the slightest use in passing this resolution. There was no difficulty in the way of the Council making the assessment, with its staff. The only difficulty seemed in the way of appeal. But this might be easily overcome. If the Finance Committee made the assessment, an appeal might lie to the whole Council, or to the respective Courts of the nationals concerned. People would then not object rashly, as they would have to pay fees for going into Court. His opinion was that the Court was the best place in which to decide appeals. He would appeal to the Council not to persist in a futile and absurd attempt to do that which they knew they could not do. It would be much better to meet the Land Renters in a fair spirit.

The Chairman said a suggestion which had been made in a local paper, seemed to him very feasible; that a Committee of gentlemen should be appointed to make the assessment, and that an appeal should lie to a Committee of the Council or of Land Renters.

Mr. Johnson failed to see how the Council could make an assessment any better than other Land Renters. The elaborate machinery of the Council on which so much stress had been laid, was as much at the disposal of the Land Renters as of the Council. He did not see why Mr. Hogg should desire to saddle a member of the Council with a duty from which he desired to escape himself. Mr. Hogg had characterised his resolution, nominating certain gentlemen to serve on an assessment Committee, as futile and absurd; but he (Mr. J.) thought Mr. Hogg's attempt to compel the Finance Committee to serve, knowing they would not do so, was equally futile and absurd. Why should he thrust down the throat of a Councillor, a duty which he refuses himself? The Council were content with matters as they stood. If the community did not want land re-assessed, neither did they. They were content to allow the matter to remain in abeyance.

The Chairman thought that would be the best course. They had now arrived at a deadlock, and unless some motion could be brought forward, which would obtain the approval of both parties, he could not see which was to be done but to defer the topic.

Mr. Johnson, then, withdrew his resolution.

The Chairman added that there was no pressing reason for making a re-assessment at present, as funds had already been provided for this year.

Mr. Hogg pointed out that the next budget could not be framed accurately, if the assessment were incorrect.

Mr. Carter presumed that the resolution he had proposed at the last meeting still stood; if not, he would be happy to re-propose it.

The Chairman said that would be futile and absurd. There was an old Scotch proverb, that a boy might take a horse to the water, but twenty men could not make him drink. Mr. Carter had better propose a vote of want of confidence, at once, or leave the subject alone.

Mr. Nelson thought it was a very unfortunate dead-lock. Would it not be possible to accommodate the dispute? It had been said that it would be a very easy a matter to make the assessment; but he did not think so. It was a work of great importance, and whoever undertook it, incurred a great deal of trouble. He thought, therefore, it was not too much to ask all the community to take an interest in it. He would suggest that a Committee of Land Renters should meet a Committee of the Council, and endeavour to arrange matters.

The Chairman thought that was precisely what had been proposed at the last meeting, but not carried out. He was afraid there was no means of smoothing over these differences, and it was better to allow them to sleep. Sometimes new light broke on people after a temporary trance.

The matter then dropped; and the Chairman called on Major Crossman (who was received with loud applause) to point out the road which it was intended to ask the Land Renters to abandon to H. M. Government, in order to enable the erection of a jail on the plot of land which it bisected; and proposed—

That this meeting authorize the resumption of the Road referred to in the letter of H. B. M.'s Consul of 25th November, 1867, in connection with the erection of the proposed British Jail.

He could see no possible objection to the concession, inasmuch as the land on both sides of the road would belong to Her Majesty's Government. The road was no use. It came from nowhere and led nowhere, and a road running through the middle of the jail would obviously destroy the value of the land. The land was wanted for a public purpose, and he trusted the Land Renters would accede to the proposal.

Mr. Hogg asked whether the Municipal Council had anything to say relative to the arrangements of the gaol. They were asked, apparently, to give up a road, without knowing anything beyond the fact that it was wanted. It was true it was wanted for a Consular gaol; but it was equally true that the Council would have to take charge of it, and the funds would have to be provided by the Land Renters. If the gaol were close to the Council's premises, there would not be so much difficulty. But if it were built two miles away ——

The Chairman.—We are going to have a Police Van.

Mr. Hogg was very glad to hear that H. M. Government was going to have a Police Van. But H. M. Government was not the only Government in Shanghai that required the assistance of the Municipal police. There were a number of Consuls, who all wanted police services; and the police were very properly so engaged. But if they increased the distance over which prisoners had to be escorted, they certainly increased police expense. He thought it was worth while to ask for information on this subject; and as they had some power in their hands, by means of this road, he hoped they would use it for this object.

The Chairman was afraid that he had no information to give, except that the site was as convenient a one as could be obtained. It was close to the water, and therefore easy of access for prisoners from the shipping. It was intended to provide a police van, and he presumed that, as H. M. Government had always been ready to provide goal accommodation for subjects of those Consuls who had none available, they would also be willing to provide transport. The site was a matter for H. M. Government to decide; in fact it lay exclusively in the hands of Major Crossman, who, he had no doubt, had well considered the matter.

Mr. Hogg had no doubt Major Crossman had well considered the matter so far as regarded H. M. Government. But he doubted very much whether he had considered the interests of the Council. What he wished to know was, whether any provision had been made for police expenses out of the Court Fees, or out of that very popular tax, which British residents were called on to pay at the commencement of every new year.

The Chairman would not enter on the discussion of these questions. Mr. Hogg wanted—to use a vulgar expression—to take a rise out of him, but would not succeed. If no objection were made, he should assume that the Land Renters would offer no objection to the relinquishment of the road.

Mr. Carter would like to call the attention of the meeting to the fact, that the site proposed for the new jail was the only possible site for a new Cemetery. If the Cemetery were to be within the Settlement, that was the only possible place for it. A jail might be built anywhere. The present naval yard might be a good place for it.

Mr. Hogg still opposed the resolution, and proposed as an amendment.

That until some arrangement has been made with the Municipal Council, in regard to the expenses that the New Jail may entail on the Municipal funds, the right of the Municipality to the road proposed shall not be abandoned.

The Chairman, before a vote was taken, wished to say that it was not in the contemplation of H. M.'s Government to impose on the Council any additional expense. On the contrary, the jail arrangements would be more complete than now, and probably save expense. Sir E. Hornby was desirous of making some remarks on this subject, if permitted to do so. Sir Edmund was not a Land Renter, and had therefore no absolute right to speak; but he was sure that they would willingly listen to him, in virtue of his position as Chief Judge for China and Japan.

Sir E. Hornby would not have ventured to avail of his position as Chief Judge, to intrude on them. But he thought when the facts were laid before them, any little difficulty in the way of granting their assent to the proposed measure, would be removed. They were aware that ever since the introduction of the Supreme Court, it had been the desire of the representatives of H. M. Government, to get a new jail. The present jail was inconveniently situated, in an inhabited neighborhood, and was, moreover, very unsafe. Several attempts at escape from it had been made, which, in some instances, had proved successful. Ever since Major Crossman had arrived, he had been endeavouring to find a suitable plot of land, and had decided this was the piece which would be most likely to be useful and serviceable. When, however, he offered to buy it, he found this road was marked out on the plan. No authority could be traced for taking the road; but still, as it appeared on the plan, it had been thought desirable to ask the Land Renters whether—seeing that it was no use—they would forego their right to it. They were not asked to give up anything that was valuable; but simply to give up a right for the general benefit. He could hardly conceive that there could be any opposition. Her Majesty's Government might buy the land, and then the committee would have to stand on their legal right and prove it—a proceeding which would incur expense and delay the building. He however, did advise any such proceeding. He asked them to abandon a road which was no use, to enable the erection of a new prison. Was it worth while to run the risk of the new jail being delayed, on so slight a ground?

Mr. Hogg, as Sir E. Hornby had advocated the claim of a Consular gaol, wished to explain one reason why he had suggested a little preliminary enquiry. This was a cosmopolitan community; and it had been suggested, some years ago, that a jail should be built and placed in the hands of the Municipality. The Council had to supervise the criminal population, and it was very desirable that criminals should be placed under their control. It had been proposed therefore to erect a jail with a hospital attached, near the Head Quarters of the Council. It was to enable discussion on the subject, that he had proposed his motion. At the present moment, when we were heavily taxed and burdened with debt, it became us to look into our expenditure, and curtail it, if possible, rather than incur additional outlay. He dared say the proposed site might be very appropriate as regarded the jail; but it was very inappropriate as regarded the Council. The Government certainly might build over the road; but as that would raise a question which Sir E. Hornby would have to decide, he was sure he would express no previous opinion on the subject. One thing was certain; if one road could be absorbed in this manner, there were many others which could be so equally. He would ask whether they could not get a more cosmopolitan jail.

The Chairman could conscientiously say that there was no intention to increase the police expenses of the community. On the contrary, if a good case could be made out, he was sure H. M. Government would be ready to entertain any application on the subject. These, however, were matters for future consideration. So far from any desire to increase expense, he believed, arrangements would be made, in Major Crossman's plan, to give a station for the Municipal Police. He saw no prospect of the Council being able to pay for a jail, for many years to come.

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Mr. Hogg thought his remarks had been misapprehended. It was not proposed that the Council should build a jail; but that the various governments having representatives here, should contribute proportionally towards a general gaol; and if the British Government were willing to give £20,000 for a new jail, they might be willing to give a smaller sum towards a share in a cosmopolitan jail, if they knew that the American and other governments would do the same.

The CHAIRMAN said that question had already been decided by H. M. Government, who had thought it better to build a separate gaol of their own, in view of the large number of their subjects who came to this port. He might add, that there was no record in the Council, with reference to the original grant of the road; and he believed that the present proprietors of the land denied the right of the gentleman who had made over the road, to make the transfer. Her Majesty's Government had no desire, in this as in every other case, but to act in accordance with the wishes of the community. But the question of a separate jail was one which they must decide for themselves.

Mr. Hogg's amendment was then put, but found no support; and the original resolution was carried.

The meeting then broke up.

## CHEFOO.

MEMORIAL *by the* CHEFOO *residents, on the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin.*

SIR,—We now have the honour to lay before you a Statement of the changes in the Treaty of Tientsin which we deem advisable to be made, when its revision takes place, and we shall feel obliged if you will forward the same to His Excellency, Sir Rutherford Alcock, for his consideration.

The maintenance and development of the spirit of the Treaties existing between our Sovereign and the Emperor of China, appears to us to be the chief desirable aim in any revision of them that may take place.

Before the Treaty of Tientsin was signed, British subjects in China were at a disadvantage in nearly every branch of Trade, and in their intercourse with the natives of the country, owing to the unjust interference of the Mandarins and the assumed right to exclude foreigners from the interior of the empire.

The war and consequent Treaty were intended to remove all these obstacles for the future, and though the language of the Treaty was most considerate to the Chinese Government, its spirit and meaning were to make the relations of British subjects with China in every respect as advantageous and favorable as possible.

The Treaty was not a plan or proposal of the Chinese in order to define certain limited concessions to us, but an acknowledgement of our demands to get the basis established of future communications between British subjects and them. Although the Treaty is a joint agreement, it is eminently our work, and as such ought to bear our interpretation. It represents our just claims and principles, admitted tardily and even reluctantly, but irrevocably by a vanquished assailant who had presumed to question them.

The only revision of the Treaty justifiable, therefore, either by its origin or the circumstances under which it was agreed to, is the still more full and entire development of the principle that, British subjects have acquired a right to trade at the ports in this country without the embarrassment of illiberal and vexatious Customs regulations, and without being impeded from carrying on peaceful commerce on all other parts of its public territory.

No infringement of the rightful Sovereign prerogatives of the Emperor of China can be ascribed to such demands, for they are admitted by other more powerful sovereigns in the world without derogation to their dignity. The only momentary question that may be raised against admitting them is a doubt of their expediency; but if this is weighed against the inexpediency of acquiescing to the contrary of what every one but the Chinese deem reasonable, they will soon be found to be necessary in carrying out the spirit and principles of the Treaty.

We hope therefore that in the revision of the Treaty the first principle to be adopted as the touchstone of all deliberation, will be to secure the most ample freedom of trade, industrial enterprise and intercourse for British Merchants throughout all China, and to demand material guarantees that the Chinese shall fulfil all their engagements towards the British nation.

*Statement of Changes referred to.*

Art. VIII.—All laws imposing duties or observances on Chinese subjects incompatible with the commands or usages of the Christian religion, to be abolished, so that every Chinese who becomes a Christian will, *ipso facto*, be relieved from complying with any heathen rites or ceremonies that may be deemed wrong by the Christian communion to which such Chinese belongs.

Art. XI.—The Chinese Government should remove all restrictions on trade with Corea by sea or land, and admit Corean produce at moderate duty.

Art. XXV.—Import Duties to be allowed to remain unpaid until each parcel of goods is cleared from Importers' Godowns; same to be under joint look of the officers of the Chinese Government and Importers. Said goods to be delivered or stored in any quantity that Importers may require at any hour of the day from 6 A.M., till 6 P.M. A sufficient quantity of each parcel of goods to be retained in godown to cover amount of duty due till same is paid. Importers to have the option of paying the duty on landing the goods or afterwards as they are sold, in which case the Chinese Government to have no hold on them. Regarding Bonded Warehouses it would be an injustice to the interests of those merchants who have premises for storing goods, should they be obliged, in order to avail themselves of the Bonded system, to place their merchandize where they would have to pay rent. In case Bonded Warehouses are established, merchants having godowns should be allowed to have them considered as such, subject to the Government supervision.

Art. XVI.—Offences against British subjects to be tried by a Mixed Court, in which the British Consul shall have equal power with the native judge, and when Chinese laws or criminal procedure are inadequate to convicting or punishing criminals, then British law and practice at the option of the Consul to be adopted.

Art. XVIII.—Chinese Government to compensate for all robberies by rebels and for destruction of property caused by them, and to punish all robbers or disorderly people as the Consul may require.

Art. XXI.—Chinese offenders to be delivered up to remain in joint custody of Consul and Chinese, and only on strong evidence of guilt, as in cases of extradition in Europe.

Art. XXVIII.—Transit Duties to be only levied at ports, on goods sent into the interior by foreigners at their option, in lieu of all Mandarin Taxes. Chinese Government to have no right under the Treaty to tax Goods sent into the interior by natives to the extent of half the Tariff Duty as at present they claim at this port. Measures to be taken to prevent any Mandarin Squeezes or Taxes on British Goods during their passage through the country to the place of consumption.

Art. XXIX.—Tonnage Dues to be paid once every two months at the rate of one mace per ton irrespective of size of vessels.

Art. XXX.—Time for exemption from Tonnage Dues to be indefinite in the case of vessels arriving at a port seeking freight, and leaving it unchartered, and of vessels not breaking bulk and leaving with original cargo.

Art. XXXII.—A lighthouse should be erected on Shantung Promontory and also on one of the Miatow Islands. Wharves to be built at suitable places for the accommodation of the public in landing and shipping cargo.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties to be paid in the ordinary current market money of the port.

Art. XXXIV.—All peas, beancake and other native produce usually sold by weight to be sold by the Pecul of 133⅓ lb., and the Consul to be empowered to enforce such custom.

Art. XXXVII.—No fine to be levied for making an incorrect manifest provided the Captain or Consignee of the vessel declare on oath, or as otherwise provided by British law, that such incorrectness was not with any intention to defraud the Revenue.

Art. XXXIX.—Permits to land or ship cargo to be given when applied for from 8 A.M. till 6 P.M. for sailing vessels, and from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. for steamers. Steamers to be allowed to load same from 5 A.M. till midnight, on condition that said cargo has been previously paid duty on, examined, and placed in godown or boats under the seal of the Chinese Government. Cargo to be allowed to be discharged from steamers into cargo boats or Godowns under the seal of the Chinese Government after regular hours, without payment of fees to tidewaiters as at present. Measures to be adopted for quickly examining goods on board steamers only staying a short time in port, or a proper examination shed to be provided for passing cargo; duty free goods to be allowed to be landed from and shipped on board vessels without permits, only however when the vessel's papers have been lodged with the Consul.

Art. XL.—Cargo to be transhipped from one vessel to another without it being necessary to go to a wharf for examination. An officer of the Chinese Government to be put on board to examine it.

Art. XLII.—The value of goods paying an *ad valorem* duty not to be taken at the highest price at which any of the merchants called to look at them would be willing to purchase them, unless the owner has the right to enforce the Chinese Government to buy the goods at that valuation, otherwise the lowest valuation to be assumed as the value. The Consuls to have the same power as the Superintendent of Customs in the arranging of disputes between British Merchants and the Customs, and in cases where they cannot agree a Consul of another Treaty Power to be called in as Arbitrator. Appeals to be made to the Consuls within a week after a dispute arises, otherwise not to be attended to.

Art. XLV.—Foreign Grain to be allowed to be re-exported without hindrance. Drawbacks on Duty-paid Imports that have been re-exported to be paid in money, and in the case of goods that have been imported at one port and sent coastwise under exemption certificate to another port and re-exported thence, Drawback to be paid at the port from which they have been re-exported.

Art. XLVI.—Local Rules and Regulations that may be required for the protection of the Revenue, to be drawn up conjointly by the Consul and Superintendent of Customs, in the framing of which the Consul's sanction shall be necessary for their validity. The British merchants at the ports to be consulted previous to the Rules being drawn up. Every assistance to be rendered by the Customs in obtaining information as to the Import and Export Trade of the ports, and particulars of the quantities and descriptions of each of the principal articles daily exported and imported to be exhibited for the public benefit in the Customs offices.

Art. XLVIII.—Whenever a vessel shall be seized or detained on the plea that she has been concerned in the breach of customs laws &c., and it be afterwards proved that she has not been concerned in such act, the vessel shall be returned to the owners and the full value of the ship in addition be paid to them for such detention or loss that may arise on account of such seizure, or a stated amount to be paid as compensation at Consul's option. The same rule to apply to goods illegally seized.

Art. LIII.—Tonnage dues to be entirely appropriated for the purchasing of gunboats for the putting down of piracy and for the erection of lighthouses, signal stations, appointment of harbour masters, and other improvements at the ports for the public benefit.

All coal to be duty free whether exported or imported, and to be supplied to steamers without the necessity of obtaining permits.

All restrictions on the trade in Salt to be removed.

As the foreign Customs system is not put in force on the Russian frontier, Russian trade in Woollens and other goods to a considerable extent has consequently an advantage over British Commerce in being exempt from Customs Supervision. Measures should therefore be taken to put British and Russian merchants on the same footing in this respect.

Permission to be given to work Coal, Iron, Copper, and Lead Mines on payment of a moderate royalty, also to construct Railroads and Telegraphs.

As the port of Chefoo is the only Northern Port free from ice during the winter, and will at no distant day become the central depôt for the trade of the North of China and the Corea, it would greatly facilitate British Commerce in China if Chefoo were made a Free Port; and as it seems particularly adapted for the purpose and would inflict no injury on the Chinese revenue, we suggest that means be taken to induce the Chinese Government to declare it such from 1st January 1869.

The term "Export Duties" in the Tariff has been warped to signify duties on goods taken from one port of China to another. According to its natural meaning the word "export" means goods sent abroad to another country. The Exports of England are not the products of the country sent from London to Sunderland, but from English ports to places abroad. The present interpretation placed on Exports from China was to favor the native Government at a time of great trouble from Rebels, and hence the Coast trade Duty. The Treaty gives no right whatever to levy a Coast trade duty, and we therefore suggest its being abolished and that Export Duty be levied only on goods sent from China ports to other countries.

We trust that in offering these suggestions in compliance with your request to be informed of the views of British merchants at this port, on the revision of the Treaties, a great extension of free trade may result from our contribution to the general demand from all British merchants in China, that this empire may be opened thoroughly to our trade in conformity to the spirit of existing Treaties.

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed by) FERGUSSON & Co.
WILSON CORNABE & Co.
MEADOWS & Co.

To CHALONER ALABASTER, Esq.
*H. B. M.'s Vice Consul, Chefoo.*
Chefoo, 23rd Dec., 1867.

## THE FOOCHOW RACES.

*(Daily Press.)*

The course had been brought into excellent order through the untiring exertion of the clerk of the course—the spectators were numerous, comprising all the beauty of Foochow and its authority, in the shape of Mandarins and Consuls, the tiffins good, and the Shanghai jockeys in great force, the light weight winning fifteen races.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value $100. ¾ of a mile. Weight per scale.

*Not Much* ..... 1
*Cruizer* ..... 2
*White Friar* ..... 3
*Alexander* ..... 0

*White Friar* should have won this race, but made the running all the way at his best pace; and thus extinguished his chance, leaving it to *Not Much*, who waited to the distance, and won cleverly by two lengths.

AU REVOIR CUP.—Value $100. 1 mile. Weight per scale.

*Joli Cœur* ..... 1
*Tormentor* ..... 2
*Firefly* ..... 3
*Falk* ..... 0

*Cœur de Lion* and *Iron Grey* also started.

The favorite, *Joli Cœur*, waited till the turn for home, when, coming away from his field as he liked, he won by two lengths.

FOKIEN CUP.—Value $300. 1½ miles. Weight per scale.

*Cap or Eagle* ..... 1
*Nemesis* ..... 2
*Squire* ..... 3
*Proteji* ..... 4

*Tulips* also started.

*Proteji* jumped off with the lead at his best pace, closely attended by *Nemesis*, *The Squire*, and *Cap or Eagle*, the four passing the stand in the order named, *Tulips* in the rear. On nearing the distance post *Proteji* was beaten, and *Cap or Eagle*, making his effort, came away and won easily by a length from *Nemesis*.

HACK CUP.—Value $50. ½ a mile. Weight per scale.

*Honest John* ..... 1
*Welcher* ..... 2
*Firefly* ..... 3

*Old Kafoozlem* and *Bitter Ale* also ran.

The lot were despatched in a cluster from the post, but *Honest John* and *Welcher* quickly quitted their opponents and ran home a good race together, the *Honest* one just winning by a neck.

BROKERS' CUP.—Value $200. Distance 2 miles. Weights per scale.

*Cap or Eagle* ..... 1
*Nemesis* ..... 2
*Tormentor* ..... 3

*Souter Johnny* also ran.

This was a race for resident riders, and created a great deal of amusement; a gentleman well known as Button Hole Billy, the rider of *Cap or Eagle*, calling on his horse at a very early period of the race and winning by two hundred yards, whilst the jock of *Nemesis* mistook the number of times he had to pass the post, and looked indeed foolish on finding that the race was over without his having asked his pony to gallop.

CLARET CUP.—Value $50. ½ a mile. Catch weights.

*Welcher* ..... 1
*Honest John* ..... 2

*Falk* and *Bitter Ale* also ran.

For this race odds would have been freely laid on *Honest John*, but there were no fielders against so formidable an opponent. He refused, however, to try a yard, and, being ridden wide of the rails, was beaten by his own stable companion, *Welcher*, to the chagrin of the stable.

FOOCHOW STAKES CUP.—Value $180. 1¼ mile. Weights per scale.

*Joli Cœur* ..... 1
*Tormentor* ..... 2
*Foundling* ..... 3

*Sans Peur* and *Cruiser* also ran.

*Joli Cœur* waited until the turn for the straight, where he quitted his horses, and won by two lengths pretty easily.

EMERALD ISLE PLATE.—Value $75, and entrance. A steeple chase of about 1½ miles. Catch weight over 12 stone.

*Firefly* ..... 1

*Tulips*, *Not Much*, and *O'Donoghue* distanced.

*Firefly*, ably piloted, won all the way.

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SECOND DAY.

STEWARDS' CUP.—Value $100. 1¼ miles. Weight per scale.

*Joli Cœur*.....1
*Tormentor*.....2
*Prelate*.....3

Won with ease.

WELTER STAKES.—Value $180. Half a mile. Catch weight over 12st. 7lbs., Foochow, etc., ponies, 11st. owners up.

*Bitter Ale*.....1
*Tormentor*.....2
*Old Kafoozlem*.....3

*O'Donoghue, Eclipse, Sherry and Bitters, Mariturns,* and *Iron Grey* also ran.

The flag fell to a most unfair start, and gave rise to the most severe reflection on the starter's conduct, doubtless unjust, because he, being so young and inexperienced a man, evidently erred rather from ignorance than a culpable desire to favor his own party, whose pony, *Bitter Ale*, got a clear lead of several lengths from the second off, and of at least a hundred yards from the last, and thus, in spite of the game efforts of *Tormentor*, and the persistance of his plucky Hibernian rider, won by a neck.

CHAASZI CUP.—Value $200. 2 miles. Weight per scale.

*Joli Cœur*.....1
*Souter Johnny*.....2

This race, reduced to a match, was won easily by the ever victorious *Joli Cœur*, after waiting on his opponent to the distance.—Time 4m. 45s.

WINNERS PLATE.—Value $170. 1 mile. Losers catch weight, winners weight per scale.

*Prelate*.....1
*Cap or Eagle*.....2
*Falk*.....3

*Not Much, Sans Pareil,* and *Bitter Ale,* also ran. *Prelate* with the Shanghai light weight up, jumped off with the lead, made all the running at his best pace, and won rather easily by two lengths.

QUONG TING CUP.—Value $150. A steeple chase over 1½ miles. Weight per scale.

*Not Much*.....1

*Firefly, O'Donoghue,* and *Honest John* distanced.

*Firefly* and *Not Much* went off with the lead, *O'Donoghue* and *Honest John*, in the order named, lying some lengths behind. All took the first wall, the first water jump, and the two following walls, though *Honest John* swerved at each. At the next wall *O'Donoghue* baulked, and carried *Honest John* with him, allowing the leaders to get a commanding lead, but at the second water jump *Firefly* refused, and, *Not Much* stopping to give him a lead, the gap was lessened; but *Honest John* declined the water this time on any terms, and *O'Donoghue* swerving, *Firefly,* attended by *Not Much*, his stable companion, again got a long way ahead. Two jumps from home, *Firefly*, going at racing speed, fell, and stunning his rider, left *Not Much* to win as he pleased.

LOTTERY CUP.—Value $270. For beaten ponies. Weights per scale.

*Foundling*.....1
*Tormentor*.....2
*Proteji*.....3
*Nemesis*.....4

*Tulips* and *Eclipse* also ran.

The flag fell to a good start. Past the stand, the first time, a sheet might have covered *Proteji, Tormentor, Nemesis,* and *Foundling,* and they ran together to the distance, whence *Foundling, Tormentor,* and *Proteji* came away, and ran a slashing race home, the first named winning at last by a length, with half a length between second and third.

3RD DAY—MATCHES.

MATCH—Two miles. Weight 10st. 10lbs.

*Joli Cœur*.....1
*Cap or Eagle*.....2

Won by a clear length.

This was a good race, and produced an exciting finish. *Cap or Eagle* running comparatively a fresh horse, looked at one time all over the winner, whilst *Joli Cœur* had to be ridden ¾ of a mile from home to keep his place, but *Cap or Eagle* hanging to the rails at the turn for home the latter gained a slight advantage, and, answering his rider's call with great gameness ran the longest and won at last by a length.

MATCH ONE mile, weights per scale.

*Jetsam*.....1
*Nemesis*.....2

This was considered a certainty for *Nemesis*, on whom odds were freely laid, but that the proverbial uncertainty of the turf might be vindicated, the pot was upset, and the three cornered *Jetsam*, carefully waited with until close home, landed his much ridiculed backers safely by a length.

MATCH—¾ of a mile, weights per scale.

*Souter Johnny*.....1
*Old Kafoozlem*.....2

Won easily by two lengths.

MATCH—½ a mile, weights per scale.

*Foundling*.....1
*Cœur de Lion*.....2

Won by a length.

MATCH—¾ of a mile, weights per scale.

*Welcher*.....1
*Prelate*.....2

Won easily by two lengths.

MATCH—1 mile, weights per scale.

*Foundling*.....1
*Nemesis*.....2

*Foundling* started very groggily. At the distance post he was leading by two lengths and appeared to have the race in hand, when he fell dead lame and was collared by *Nemesis*, but struggling home very gamely, under severe punishment, just managed to win.

MATCH—one mile:—

*Prelate*, 9st.....1
*Cap or Eagle*, 11st. 1lb.....2

This was a sporting affair, the owners of the respective ponies, in spite of the lumps of weight given to *Prelate*, being equally confident of success. The result showed what weight will do with China ponies, for *Cap or Eagle*, though incomparably the best pony, never had a chance with his slow opponent, who was never headed, and won easily by two lengths.

MATCH—½ a mile. Weight per scale.

*Truant*.....1
*Welcher*.....2

Won by a head, after a fine finish. Time 63s.

## THE SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

In conformity with the orders issued by Chief Engineer Hayes, the various Companies belonging to the Shanghai Fire Department turned out yesterday afternoon for their Annual Parade. The line was formed at 3 o'clock on the Bund, opposite Messrs. Russell and Co's., the right being taken by the Mih-ho-loong Hook and Ladder Company, and the left by the "Deluge" Steamer Company. All the Companies mustered in full force, and as they marched down the Bund headed by the Police Band, their appearance was certainly very creditable to themselves, to their Chief, and to Shanghai. A crowd of spectators gathered along the line of march through the Settlement and the French Concession, and the expression of satisfaction was universal. The display was undoubtedly the finest that has taken place here since the day when the Beloochees, and the British regiments did service in this quarter. The Hook and Ladder Company turned out some 30 fire caps; the other Companies turned out, as to their foreign forces, equally well in proportion, with the addition however of some hundreds of Red Shirted Coolies, who gave a Celestial appearance to this, otherwise, American institution. We must except the Steamer Company, however, for they, like the Hooks and Ladders, do not need Chinese to aid them. The "Deluge" was drawn by two prancing steeds; the men, in their blue shirts and caps, following in Artillery fashion; and as the fires were lighted, the fighting look of the whole concern was at once noticed and commented upon most favorably The appropriate motto of the Hook and Ladders—"Say the word and down comes your house," was almost hid among the Holiday looking evergreens with which the Truck was festooned. The Engine Companies' Machineries were burnished till they shone again, besides being gaily decked with flags of all Nations, and as the solid mass of red shirts, numbering upwards of 300 passed along in regular order to the martial music of the band, every one seemed convinced that so long as such a serviceable force as the Shanghai Fire Department was maintained, we need have little fear of any very extensive conflagrations occurring in our midst. The practice on the Bund was most praiseworthy, and where all nearly at the same time got to work, and threw streams some one and some two each over the Bund far and wide, we cannot well designate any particular Engine as having carried away the palm of victory. We understand however, that "Hong-que" No. 2 is in for the honors.

# Law Reports.

## H. B. M. BANKRUPTCY COURT.

January 13th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

*Re* DENT & Co.

Adjourned from December 2nd.

Mr. WINCHESTER, for the London fund, proved for Tls. 443.75—balance of interest due.

R. A. MOWAT, Official Assignee proved Tls. 4,146.35 for R. Sherrard.

Meeting adjourned till 24th February, at 11 A. M.

## MIXED COURT IN APPEAL.

Before C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq., and H. E. THE TAOUTAI.

Blum Bros. & Co. *v.* { Hsu-kin-Tsze and Sin-foo-chong.

Mr. MITCHELL for the respondents.

The appellants in this case sued the Deft. in the Mixed Court to recover damages for fraudulent packing of certain sugars bought by them from Defendants, but did not obtain a verdict.

Mr. MITCHELL, begged to say, before the judgment was given, that until this day he did not even know that the appeal was in progress, and he must protest against any injury accruing to his clients owing to his not having filed an answer.

Mr. WINCHESTER was very sorry; but Mr. Mitchell could have learnt any particulars from Mr. Forrest. He would however read the reasons of the Judge of the Court below in support his judgement, and then Mr. Mitchell could make any observation. The remarks having been read, Mr. Mitchell wished to call Capt. Lowes, who had considerable experience in the sugar trade, to give evidence upon the subject of packing Swatow sugar.

W. F. LEWES (sworn). I once lived at Swatow. I have purchased sugar there, have made several shipments of sugar thence. Have seen the sugar packed by the natives. They put the roots of the sugar canes always at the bottom of the bags to absorb the moisture. The tare of each bag is about 1 catty. This is the usual way of packing sugar.

To COURT.—They also put palm leaves at the sides of the bags, sometimes the roots at the top.

*Re-examined.*—I purchased some sugars about 8 months ago and sent them to Yokohama. I bought them here from a Swatow hong; they were packed in this way. Four catties tare were allowed. Had no complaints of false packing. Market was then good.

To Mr. ROSENTHAL.—Tiles ought not to be put into the bags. When I shipped my sugar I was told that stones were in the bags, but on examination found that it was only mud, as usual.

Mr. WINCHESTER said after carefully reading over the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the Judgement of the Court below must be confirmed with costs. The term fraudulent packing would imply that there had been secrecy or deceit, but this was not proved by the evidence. It was clear that Mr. Rosenthal had not followed the course of the trade and had come to grief accordingly. The action was brought wrongly, the claim should have been for damages owing to loss, on account of incorrect taring of the sugars. The appeal would therefore be dismissed, but it was open to the appellants to bring a fresh action in the Court below.

THE TAOUTAI entirely concurred in this decision.

Official Assignee of Smith, Kennedy & Co. } *v.* Hsu-shen.

The defendant in this case appealed against the decision of the Mixed Court, and produced a letter from Smith, Kennedy & Co.'s Compradore, which authorized him to use the money for which he was sued.

MR. MOWAT called the attention of the Court to the fact that this Compradore owed Smith, Kennedy & Co. upwards of Tls. 70,000.

No further evidence being forthcoming, in support of the appeal, it was dismissed with costs.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels;*—Six Months, *Six Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;*—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

VICTORIA PERFUMERY.

RIGAUD & Co.,
45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

THE *Victoria Perfumery* is now adopted by the *élite* of the aristocracy and fashionable world on account of the superior articles for the toilet each of which has been made a speciality.

The new perfumes prepared with the *Essence of Ylangylang* extracted by distillation from the *Unona odoratissima* and imported from the Philippine islands are beyond comparison for their delicacy and sweetness. We therefore recommend the *beau monde* to try as a handkerchief perfume

The Extract of Ylangylang
AND
The Manilla Bouquet.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE

Is an admirable toilet-water, the true talisman of beauty, preserving the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion. It is the perfection of science adapted to the toilet, and is uncontestably superior to Eau de Cologne, or the most esteemed of vinegars and the Florida water.

Miranda Soap.

COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MILK OF THE LETTUCE AND THE LILY

A simple comparison of this soap with others sold by the perfumery trade, suffices to prove its superiority. It gives the skin a delightful silky surface, it lathers abundantly, forming a real milk-bath, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

*In Shanghai at* Messrs. J LLEWELLYN & Co.

16ap 1717 January 16th 1868.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja 1721 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

*No.* 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

17my 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

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# Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

## TEA.

### TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Souchong. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | 275,292.83 | 196.68 | 3.09 | 275,492.50 | 3,295.52 | 329.20 | 23,656.37 | 4,701.97 | 1,384.48 | 9,151.93 | 17,682.99 | 60,219.46 |
| Chauticleer | Dec. 30 | London | 6,222.24 | .. | .. | 6,222.24 | .. | .. | 944.34 | 589.24 | 86.92 | 287.21 | 607.95 | 2,455.66 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | 281,515.07 | 196.68 | 3.09 | 281,714.74 | 3,295.52 | 329.20 | 24,600.71 | 5,291.21 | 1,471.40 | 9,439.14 | 18,240.94 | 62,669.12 |

### TO UNITED STATES.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Oolong. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Sorts. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 570.85 | 34,024.86 | 5,823.00 | 427.33 | 2,945.88 | 7,005.50 | 8,722.19 | 50,250.51 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 570.85 | 34,024.86 | 5,823.00 | 427.33 | 2,945.88 | 7,005.50 | 8,722.19 | 50,250.51 |

### TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Dust. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Sorts. | Imperial. | Gunpowder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | | 5,698.45 | .. | 40,689.35 | 46,387.80 | .. | 96.03 | 2,184.44 | 253.00 | 259.18 | .. | 99.01 | 2,859.66 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total | 5,698.45 | .. | 40,689.35 | 46,387.80 | .. | 96.03 | 2,184.44 | 253.00 | 259.18 | .. | 99.01 | 2,859.66 |

## SILK.

| | To Great Britain. | To Marseilles. | To America. | To Hongkong & Coast Ports. | Total China. | Japan Transhipped. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Total as per last Report | 23776 | 6575 | 301 | 436 | 31088 | 4588 | 35676 |
| Formosa | 1376 | 223 | .. | .. | 1599 | .. | 1599 |
| Total | 25152 | 6798 | 301 | 436 | 32687 | 4588 | 37275 |

## COTTON.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Hongkong. Export. | Hongkong. Re-export. | Hongkong. Transhipped. | Coast Ports. Export. | Coast Ports. Re-export. | Coast Ports. Transhipped. | Japan. Export. | Japan. Re-export. | Japan. Transhipped. | Total. Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total as last Report | | 149.00 | .. | 290.00 | 10,087.55 | .. | .. | 4,862.45 | .. | .. | 16,128.40 |
| Anita | Jan. 8 | .. | .. | .. | 594.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 594.00 |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | | 149.00 | .. | 290.00 | 11,281.55 | .. | .. | 4,862.45 | .. | .. | 16,722.40 |

## OPIUM

### OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

| | Malwa. Chests. | Malwa. Weight. | Patna. Chests. | Patna. Weight. | Benares. Chests. | Benares. Weight. | Persian. Chests. | Persian. Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels | 140 | 140.00 | 240 | 288.00 | 190 | 228.00 | 14 | 14.00 |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imported direct to the shore | .. | .. | 2 | 2.40 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 140 | 140.00 | 242 | 290.40 | 190 | 228.00 | 14 | 14.00 |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption | 3 | 3.00 | 60 | 106.60 | 110 | 132.00 | .. | .. |

RE-EXPORTED.

| Description. | Chinkiang. Chts. | Chinkiang. Wght. | Kiukiang. Chts. | Kiukiang. Wght. | Hankow. Chts. | Hankow. Wght. | Chefoo. Chts. | Chefoo. Wght. | Tientsin. Chts. | Tientsin. Wght. | Newchwang. Chts. | Newchwang. Wght. | Ningpo. Chts. | Ningpo. Wght. | Hongkong. Chts. | Hongkong. Wght. | Total. Chts. | Total. Wght. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | 55 | 55.00 | 52 | 52.00 | 60½ | 60.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 38.00 | .. | .. | 205½ | 205.50 |
| Patna | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2.40 | .. | .. | 3 | 3.60 |
| Benares | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 8.40 | .. | .. | 7 | 8.40 |
| Persian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 55 | 55.00 | 52 | 52.00 | 61½ | 61.70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 48.80 | .. | .. | 215 | 217.50 |

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SHANGHAI, JANUARY 16, 1868.

## IMPORTS.

THE English Mail of the 26th November arrived on the 12th, being 4 days in advance of the list date; the telegrams to 6th December contained little of commercial interest. The French Mail of 19th November reached this on the 9th instant. The *Costa Rica* came in on the afternoon of the 14th, being considerably beyond her expected time. The *Great Republic* had met with very heavy weather in the Pacific, and the *Costa Rica* had to anchor for three days off Simonosaki. The arrival of the *Nanzing* on the 14th put us in possession of dates from Tientsin to 2nd January. At this port the unexpected appearance of a steamer so late in the season created quite a panic in Opium—Malwa which had realized Tls. 585 on the 31st December, was quoted Tls. 535 on the 2nd January. In Shanse 8 lb. 4 Grey Shirtings were reported Tls. 3.20, at Tientsin dealers were offering Tls. 2.75 *a* 2.80, which is a marked contrast to quotations here.

With General cargo, we note arrival of the *Shakspeare* from London on the 8th, the *Lombard* from Marseilles on the 9th. With Coals the *Alicia Annie* from Rio on the 9th, the *Dagmar* from Liverpool, the *Geo. Shotton* and *Isabella* from Cardiff on the 14th.

SOFT GOODS.—

GREY SHIRTINGS.—The quiet tone of the market, mentioned in our last week's report, continued for one day, and prices declined to Tls. 2.15 *a* 2.16 for ordinary 8.4 lb. Cloth. At these figures a fair demand then set in which was strengthened by news from the north reporting an absence of stocks and comparatively very high rates. A large business has since been done at gradually rising prices for goods on the spot. Quotations for cargo to arrive show no material change. 7 lbs. Cloth has been in small enquiry at quotations. In all other classes of goods transactions have been most limited, and there is not likely to be much animation in them until after the Chinese holidays.

METALS.—The *Shakspeare* has added again to stocks, and this coupled with the present inactive season, weakens prices. For rates we refer to quotations.

COALS.—Supplies are heading the demand and rates are lower. Very little will be done during the next three weeks. Cardiff Coal is advertised obtainable at Chefoo at Tls. 15 per ton.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cardiff, | per ton | ..... | Nominal. | .....Tls. 11.00 | from ship. |
| English | ,, | ..... | do. | ..... ,, 10.00 | ,, |
| Anthracite | ,, | ..... | do. | ..... ,, 14.00 | ,, |
| Sydney | ,, | ..... | do. | ..... ,, 9.00 | ,, |
| Japan | ,, | ..... | do. | ..... ,, 5.75 | ,, |
| Formosa | ,, | ..... | do. | ..... ,, 5.50 | ,, |

STRAITS PRODUCE.—SUGAR.—Quotations nominal. All business suspended until after holidays.

LAND AND HOUSES.—Nothing doing.

SHARES.—Some Dock shares were offered a few days since, but retired at an upset price of Tls. 150.

SHIPS.—The *Water Lily* a Br. Brig of 218 tons with rigging, etc., brought Tls. 4,650 by public competition.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.25 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

| | | T.m.c. | | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREY SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| 7 lbs. | ₱ pc. | 1.9.0 to | | 1.9.5 |
| 8½ to 8¾ lbs. | ,, | 2.2.2 ,, | | 2.2.8 |
| 9 to 9¾ lbs. | ,, | 2.6.0 ,, | | 2.8.5 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| 56 Reed | ,, | 2.1.8 ,, | | 2.2.0 |
| 60 ,, | ,, | 2.3.0 ,, | | 2.3.5 |
| 64 ,, | ,, | 2.3.5 ,, | | 2.4.0 |
| 66 ,, | ,, | 2.4.5 ,, | | 2.5.5 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds. | ,, | 4.0.0 ,, | | 4.2.0 |
| AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds... | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds. | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.... | ,, | 3.7.0 ,, | | 4.1.0 |
| T-CLOTHS— | | | | |
| 6 to 7 lbs. | ,, | 1.4.0 ,, | | 1.9.0 |
| 8 to 8.4 lbs. | ,, | 2.2.0 ,, | | 2.7.0 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue..... | ₱ doz. | 0.6.5 ,, | | 0.7.0 |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | ₱ pc. | 2.3.0 ,, | | ..... |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 2.3.5 ,, | | 2.4.0 |
| BROCADES— | | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | ,, | 2.4.0 ,, | | ..... |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 2.6.0 ,, | | 2.8.0 |
| DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. | ,, | 4.5.0 ,, | | 5.5.0 |
| CHINTZ— | | | | |
| Assorted, 28 yds. | ,, | 1.5.0 ,, | | 1.9.0 |
| Blue | ,, | 1.5.0 ,, | | 1.6.0 |
| Brown | ,, | 2.3.0 ,, | | ..... |
| TURKEY REDS, 24 yds..... | ,, | 2.2.0 ,, | | 2.4.0 |
| VELVETS— | | | | |
| Black, 22 in. | ₱ yd. | 0.2.0 to | | 0.2.2 |
| Blue, 22 in. | ,, | 0.2.1½ ,, | | 0.2.2 |
| VELVETEENS— | | | | |
| Black, 18 in. | ,, | 0.1.6 ,, | | 0.1.7 |
| 26 in. | ,, | 0.2.4½ ,, | | ..... |
| CAMLETS, English— | | | | |
| S, 56 yds. | ₱ p. | 12.5.0 ,, | | 13.0.0 |
| S S | ,, | 11.5.0 ,, | | 12.5.0 |
| S S S | ,, | 10.0.0 ,, | | 10.5.0 |
| LONG ELLS— | | | | |
| Scarlet, 24 yds. | ,, | 6.5.0 ,, | | 6.7.0 |
| Assorted | ,, | 6.5.0 ,, | | 6.8.0 |
| LASTINGS, 30 yds. | ,, | 12.0.0 ,, | | 12.5.0 |
| CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.... | ,, | 8.0.0 ,, | | 8.5.0 |
| CRAPE LUSTRES | ,, | 4.5.0 ,, | | 5.0.0 |
| ORLEANS— | | | | |
| Figured, 30 yds. | ,, | 3.0.5 ,, | | 3.3.0 |
| Plain, 30 yds. | ,, | 3.5.0 ,, | | ..... |
| IRON— | | | | |
| Nail Rod | ₱ pl. | 3.0.0 ,, | | 3.1.0 |
| Hoop | ,, | 2.7.0 ,, | | ..... |
| Flat and Round | ,, | 2.8.0 ,, | | 3.0.0 |

| | | T.m.c. | | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEAD | ₱ pl. | 5.3.0 ,, | | 5.3.5 |
| TIN PLATES | ₱ box | 6.0.0 ,, | | 6.2.5 |
| STEEL | ₱ tub | 4.0.0 ,, | | 5.2.0 |
| FLINTS | ₱ pl. | 1.1.0 ,, | | ..... |
| WINDOW GLASS | ₱ box | 4.5.0 ,, | | 5.0.0 |
| PEPPER— | | | | |
| Black | ₱ pl. | 5.2.0 to | | 5.4.0 |
| White | ,, | 8.2.0 ,, | | 8.5.0 |
| BETEL NUT— | | | | |
| Cochin China | | 2.7.0 ,, | | 3.0.0 |
| Singapore | ,, | 2.2.0 ,, | | 2.4.0 |
| RATTANS— | | | | |
| Straits, common | ,, | 2.2.0 ,, | | 2.4.0 |
| Banjermassing | ,, | 4.0.0 ,, | | 4.2.0 |
| SAPAN WOOD— | | | | |
| 3 pieces weighing 1 picul | ,, | 1.8.0 ,, | | 2.0.0 |
| 6 *a* 7 ,, ,, | ,, | 1.5.0 ,, | | ..... |
| SANDAL WOOD— | | | | |
| South Sea Island | ,, | 3.2.0 ,, | | 3.4.0 |
| Malabar | ,, | 11.0.0 ,, | | 12.0.0 |
| MANGROVE BARK— | | | | |
| Singapore and Penang ... | ,, | 0.8.0 ,, | | 0.9.0 |
| Siam | ,, | 1.0.0 ,, | | 1.1.0 |
| TIN— | | | | |
| Straits | ,, | 18.2.0 ,, | | 18.5.0 |
| Malacca | ,, | 19.5.0 ,, | | ..... |
| RICE— | | | | |
| Arracan and Rangoon ... | ₱ pl. | ..... to | | ..... |
| Siam, Cargo | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| good to finest white | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| Saigon | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| Bengal, com. to middling | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| good to fine | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| SUGAR— | | | | |
| Black, Swatow and Amoy | ,, | 2.2.0 ,, | | 2.6.0 |
| Formosa | ,, | 2.3.0 ,, | | 3.1.0 |
| Brown, Hainan | ,, | 3.0.0 ,, | | 3.3.0 |
| Formosa & Amoy | ,, | 3.1.0 ,, | | 3.3.0 |
| Swatow | ,, | 3.4.0 ,, | | 3.8.0 |
| Canton | ,, | 2.9.0 ,, | | 3.4.0 |
| Manila | ,, | 2.4.0 ,, | | 2.8.0 |
| White, common to fair... | ,, | 4.1.0 ,, | | 4.5.0 |
| medium | ,, | 4.9.0 ,, | | 5.3.0 |
| fine to finest | ,, | 6.1.0 ,, | | 6.5.0 |
| COALS— | | | | |
| English | ₱ ton | 11.00 ,, | | ..... |
| American Anthracite | ,, | 14.0.0 ,, | | ..... |
| Sydney | ,, | 9.0.0 ,, | | ..... |
| Japan | ,, | 6.0.0 ,, | | ..... |

## EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—The smallness of stocks has led to a very diminutive business at prices still some pence above the London value. The settlements consist of about 1,500 chests common third crop Oonahms and Ningchows, for which 19 *a* 21 taels has been paid, a small parcel of inferior Hohow only having been bought at Tls. 16.75. The stock is reduced to about 5,000 chests while accounts from the River ports represent supplies thence as almost at an end for the season. We have thus fulfilled the prediction of an early and small export which alone justifies the considerable advance attained by this class of Tea.

GREEN TEAS.—An eager competition has been manifest for these since the mail left and supplies have been rapidly bought up on arrival at daily strengthening prices. Settlements since the 6th inst. aggregate some 16,000 half chests, chiefly medium Moyunes, for which 38 *a* 43 Taels has been accorded, one chop of superior proportion having realized Tls. 45.50. A few common Fychows have sold at Tls. 28 *a* 32. The stock of all kinds is estimated at within 10,000 packages and, as English and American buyers, now that the certainty of a small crop has been established, appear equally anxious to operate, a further rise is not improbable.

SILK.—During the past few days an active business has taken place in our market, the settlements being estimated at 600 *a* 700 bales. Prices paid have again been irregular, but may be quoted fully Tls. 25 *a* 35 higher for Taatlees; Tls. 10 *a* 20 for all other kinds. Chop 3 Taatlees are reported to have been settled at Tls. 530 per picul, showing an advance of Tls. 15 on last mail rates. Unsold stock 700 *a* 800 bales. The market to-day is firm.

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Few transactions have taken place since last week. The P. M. steamer brought in a heavy portion of treasure, which makes itself felt. Indeed, the exchange market is already weaker. Sterling has been done at 5s. 11d. for Bank Bills, 5s. 11¾d. to 6s. for private and credit bills.

The Chinese New Year being close at hand, business of every kind is much restricted.

On India no business doing; a few bills have been sold on Hongkong at 27½ to 27¾ on demand. Dollars are lower, 73.25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *On London* | Bank Rate, sight, | 5s. 9d. | per Tael. |
| | Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, | 5s. 11d. | |
| | Credits, ,, ,, | 5s. 11¾d. | |
| | Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight, | 6s. 0d. | |
| *On Paris*—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank, | | fcs. 7.57½. | |
| Documentary, 6 months' sight, | | fcs. 7.60 | |
| *On Calcutta*—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, | | Rs. 301 per 100 Taels. | |
| *On Bombay*— ,, ,, ,, | | Rs. 300 *a* 301 ,, | |
| *On Hongkong*—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, | | 27½ per cent discount. | |
| ,, Private, 15 days' sight | | 28 ,, ,, | |

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.2.5.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.5.0.
COPPER CASH.—1,460 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, JANUARY 4, 1868.

## IMPORTS.

We cannot say that this market has improved since our last; but all Cotton goods and many Woollens have fallen in value—some heavily—and this has created a demand which it has been no satisfaction to meet. The Japanese New Year holidays are approaching, however, and we have really reason to hope that prices have seen about the lowest point. Even at this, the enquiry for our manufactures has been far below the average of the season; nor did a sudden fall in the value of the dollar from 312 to 280 have the usual effect of stimulating our import trade.

The staple goods which have commanded most attention have been Yarns and Grey Shirtings and, in fancies, Orleans, plain and figured, and Brocades. We await with much anxiety the reports from our correspondents at Osaka, descriptive of the feeling of their markets.

The arrivals of the "Early Dawn" and "Eastern Queen" from London have increased our stocks.

| | | Dollars. | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON YARN— | | | | |
| Nos. 16 to 24 | ₱ pcl. | 50.00 to | | 52.00 |
| 28 to 32 | ,, | 63.00 ,, | | 64.00 |
| 38 to 42 | ,, | 55.00 ,, | | 56.00 |
| GREY SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| 7.0 lbs. | ₱ pc. | 2.80 ,, | | 3.00 |
| 8.4 lbs. | ,, | 3.30 ,, | | 3.40 |
| 8.6 to 8.8 lbs. | ,, | 3.30 ,, | | 3.40 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| 56 to 60 reed | ,, | 3.30 ,, | | 3.50 |
| 64 to 66 ,, | ,, | 3.70 ,, | | 3.80 |
| 68 to 72 ,, | ,, | 3.90 ,, | | 4.20 |
| T-CLOTHS— | | | | |
| 6.0 lbs. | ,, | 2.25 ,, | | 2.50 |
| 6.8 to 7.0 lbs. | ,, | 2.70 ,, | | 2.90 |
| TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds. | ,, | 2.85 ,, | | 3.25 |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| White | ,, | 3.70 ,, | | 4.00 |
| Dyed | ,, | 3.70 ,, | | 4.00 |
| BROCADES— | | | | |
| White | ,, | 3.70 ,, | | 4.00 |
| Dyed | ,, | 3.70 ,, | | 4.00 |
| VELVETS— | | | | |
| Black | ,, | 10.50 ,, | | 11.00 |
| Assorted | ,, | 8.50 ,, | | 9.50 |
| TAFFACHELASS—Single warp | ,, | 3.00 ,, | | 3.30 |
| Do. Double warp | ,, | 3.80 ,, | | 4.20 |
| CHINTZES | ,, | 2.20 ,, | | 2.60 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS | ₱ doz. | 0.75 ,, | | 1.00 |

| | | Dollars. | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAMLETS— | | | | |
| S | ₱ pc. | 17.00 to | | 18.00 |
| S S | ,, | 16.00 ,, | | 17.50 |
| S S S | ,, | 14.00 ,, | | 15.00 |
| B-B B | ,, | 17.00 ,, | | 18.00 |
| ORLEANS— | | | | |
| Plain | ,, | 4.30 ,, | | 5.50 |
| Figured | ,, | 4.30 ,, | | 5.50 |
| MOUSSELINE DE LAINE— | | | | |
| 30 yds., 30 in. | ,, | 6.00 ,, | | 8.00 |
| LONG ELLS | ,, | 8.00 ,, | | 9.50 |
| LASTINGS | ,, | 14.00 ,, | | 17.00 |
| LUSTRES | ,, | 4.50 ,, | | 5.50 |
| BLANKETS | ₱ lb. | 0.50 ,, | | 0.00 |
| IRON NAIL ROD | ₱ pl. | 2.75 ,, | | 3.25 |
| LEAD | ,, | 6.50 ,, | | 7.00 |
| TIN | ,, | 17.00 ,, | | 18.00 |
| TIN PLATES | ,, | 7.00 ,, | | 8.00 |
| COTTON— | | | | |
| Ningpo..... Nominal. | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| Shanghai ..... ,, | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| Tientsin ..... ,, | ,, | ..... ,, | | ..... |
| SUGAR, CANTON— | | | | |
| White, No. 1 | ₱ | 8.00 ,, | | 8.10 |
| No. 2 | ,, | 7.00 ,, | | 7.25 |
| Brown, No. 1 | ,, | 4.00 ,, | | 4.50 |
| RICE (China) | ,, | 2.40 ,, | | 2.80 |
| SAPAN WOOD | ,, | 1.50 ,, | | 2.00 |
| RHUBARB | ₱ box. | 7.00 ,, | | ... |

## EXPORTS.

| | | | Dollars. | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SILK— | | | | | |
| Mybash and Sinshu | Best, | ₱ pl. | 770 to | | 800 |
| | Medium | ,, | 700 ,, | | 750 |
| | Inferior | ,, | 570 ,, | | 670 |
| Koshu, best | | ,, | 690 ,, | | 730 |
| medium | | ,, | 610 ,, | | 640 |
| inferior | | ,, | 560 ,, | | 590 |
| Ida, good, long hanks | | ,, | ... ,, | | ... |
| inferior ,, | | ,, | ... ,, | | ... |
| Oshu, best | | ,, | 780 ,, | | 815 |
| medium | | ,, | 660 ,, | | 710 |
| inferior | | ,, | 550 ,, | | 610 |
| Sodai, best | | ,, | 690 ,, | | 720 |
| medium | | ,, | 630 ,, | | 660 |
| inferior | | ,, | 560 ,, | | 580 |
| Atchezen, best | | ,, | 630 ,, | | 660 |
| medium | | ,, | 580 ,, | | 620 |
| inferior | | ,, | 500 ,, | | 550 |
| Hatchojec, medium | | ,, | ... ,, | | ... |
| inferior | | ,, | ... ,, | | ... |

| | | Dollars. | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TEA— | | | | |
| Fine | ₱ pl. | 31.00 to | | 34.00 |
| Good medium | ,, | 28.00 ,, | | 30.00 |
| Medium | ,, | 25.00 ,, | | 26.00 |
| Good common | ,, | 20.00 ,, | | 22.00 |
| SEAWEED, fine cut green ... | ,, | 5.50 ,, | | 6.00 |
| ,, ,, brown ... | ,, | 3.90 ,, | | 4.25 |
| Large uncut green | ,, | 3.00 ,, | | 3.40 |
| ,, brown | ,, | 1.60 ,, | | 2.00 |
| CUTTLE FISH, No. 1 | ,, | 14.00 ,, | | 14.50 |
| ,, 2 | ,, | 11.00 ,, | | 11.50 |
| DRIED SHRIMPS | ,, | 13.00 ,, | | 14.50 |
| MUSHROOMS | ,, | 45.00 ,, | | 48.00 |
| TOBACCO, No. 1 | ,, | 14.00 ,, | | ... |
| GALL NUTS | ,, | 8.00 ,, | | 8.50 |
| VEGETABLE WAX | ,, | 16.00 ,, | | 17.00 |
| GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty) | ,, | 1.50 ,, | | 4.20 |
| RAPE SEED | ,, | 3.90 ,, | | 4.00 |
| RAPE SEED OIL | ,, | 8.90 ,, | | 10.00 |
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30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

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30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867.

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30ju-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

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15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

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May 19th 1866.

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# SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

## ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | FROM | SAILED | CARGO. | CONSIGNEES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Jan. 7 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 8 | Hirado | Br str | 1200 | McQueen | Hankow | ... 5 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 8 | Prince Kung | Br str | 125 | Brown | Fuchau and Ningpo | ... 1 | do | Borntraeger and Co |
| ... 8 | Osaka | Br str | 417 | Burdiss | Nagasaki | ... 4 | do | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... 8 | United Service | Br str | 650 | Stocks | Ningpo | ... 1 | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 8 | China | Prus str | 648 | Müller | Hongkong | ... 2 | do | Siemssen and Co |
| ... 8 | Shakspere | Am sh | 486 | Dalglish | London | Aug. 22 | do | W. R. Adamson and Co |
| ... 9 | Express | Br str | 290 | Mooney | Ningpo | Jan. 8 | do | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 9 | Dupleix | Fr str | 871 | Noel | Hongkong | ... 5 | Mails, &c. | Messageries Imperiales |
| ... 9 | Alicia Annie | Br baq | 300 | Kirbey | Rio de Janeiro | June 1 | Coals | |
| ... 10 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Jan. 9 | Sundries | Russell and Co |
| ... 10 | Mogul | Br sh | 393 | Watson | Sydney | Oct. 10 | Coals | Russell and Co |
| ... 10 | Alert | Ham bg | 200 | Bang | | | General | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| ... 10 | Lombard | Fr sh | 453 | | Marseilles | Aug. 12 | do | |
| ... 11 | Plymouth Rock | Am str | 2397 | Simmons | Hankow | Jan. 8 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 11 | Express | Br str | 290 | Mooney | Ningpo | ... 10 | do | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 11 | Fusi-Yama | Br str | 710 | Callaghan | Fuchau | ... 7 | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 12 | Moyune | Am str | 700 | G. Johnson | Hankow | ... 10 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 12 | Rona | Br str | 784 | Hutchison | Hankow | ... 9 | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 12 | Ganges | Br str | 742 | Cates | Hongkong | ... 8 | Mails, &c. | P. O. & Co |
| ... 13 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | ... 12 | General | Russell and Co |
| ... 13 | Island Queen | Br str | 130 | McFarlane | Fuchau | ... 9 | do | Borntraeger and Co |
| ... 13 | Pluto | Chi str | 170 | Pike | Nanking | ... 9 | | Chinese Government |
| ... 14 | Express | Br str | 290 | Mooney | Ningpo | ... 13 | Sundries | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 14 | Nanzing | Br str | 419 | Tulloh | Chefoo | ... 5 | General | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 14 | Suwo Nada | Am str | 1802 | Jayne | Hongkong | ... 9 | do | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 14 | Costa Rica | Am str | 1917 | Furbur | Nagasaki | ... 13 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 14 | Cora Linn | Br baq | 499 | Chant | Fuchau | ... 2 | Poles | Order |
| ... 14 | George Shotton | Br baq | 460 | Bailey | Cardiff | Aug. 23 | Coals | Order |
| ... 14 | Catharina | Prus baq | 237 | Jurgensen | Nagasaki | Jan. 8 | General | Bourjau, Hubener and Co |
| ... 14 | Isabella | Br sh | 1060 | Cooper | Cardiff | Aug. 23 | Coals | Hall and Holtz |
| ... 14 | Dagmar | Russ sh | 800 | Brunstiom | Liverpool | May 23 | do | Order |
| ... 15 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Jan. 14 | Sundries | Russell and Co |
| ... 15 | Fusi-Yama | Br str | 1200 | Hardie | Hankow | ... 12 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 15 | Lizzie Allen | Br sch | 325 | Brown | Nagasaki | ... 7 | General | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... 15 | Prince Satzuma | Fr bg | 235 | Iribarron | Nagasaki | ... 4 | do | A. Nachtrieb and Co |
| ... 15 | Nazarine | Br sh | 815 | Todd | Hongkong | Dec. 18 | Coals | Order |

## DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | DESTINATION. | CARGO. | DISPATCHED BY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 8 | Fire Queen | Am str | 1133 | Gray | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 9 | Tun-sin | Br str | 610 | Howlett | Hankow & Ports | | Glover and Co |
| ... 9 | Erl King | Br str | 1044 | Pinel | Hongkong | General | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 9 | Formosa | Br str | 450 | Hockin | Hongkong | Silk, etc. | P. & O. Co |
| ... 9 | Express | Br str | 290 | Mooney | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons & Co |
| ... 9 | Anita | Br baq | 348 | Aitkens | Swatow | Cotton, etc. | Augustine Heard and Co |
| ... 10 | Kiang-loong | Am str | 945 | West | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 10 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 10 | St. Helena | Dut bg | 169 | Pillo | Amoy | General | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| ... 11 | Osaka | Br str | 417 | Burdiss | Nagasaki | do | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... 11 | Fenella | Prus str | 230 | Schmidt | Fuchau | do | Borntraeger and Co |
| ... 11 | United Service | Br str | 650 | Stocks | H'kong & Canton | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 11 | Anna | Prus sch | 142 | Petersen | Guam | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 11 | Prince Kung | Br str | 125 | Brown | Fuchau | do | J. M. Nixon, Jr. |
| ... 11 | China | Prus str | 648 | Müller | H'kong & Canton | do | Siemssen and Co |
| ... 11 | Lah-loo | Br sh | 799 | Smith | Hongkong | Ballast | Gilman and Co |
| ... 11 | Phase | Fr str | 711 | Hinstin | Yokohama | General | Messageries Imperiales |
| ... 12 | Hirado | Br str | 1200 | McQueen | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 12 | Express | Br str | 290 | Mooney | Ningpo | General | David Sassoon, Sons & Co |
| ... 12 | Spindrift | Br sh | 899 | Middleton | Hongkong | Ballast | W. R. Adamson and Co |
| ... 13 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 14 | Skjold | Dan bg | 194 | Jensen | Hakodadi | Sugar | Turner and Co |
| ... 14 | Express | Br str | 290 | Mooney | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons & Co |
| ... 14 | Ernst & Maria | Bre baq | 231 | Grenorick | Fuchau | Ballast | Wm. Pustau and Co |
| ... 14 | Alliance | Br baq | 338 | Jandron | Chefoo | Opium, etc. | Frazar and Co |
| ... 15 | Kiangse | Am str | 574 | Law | Ningpo | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 15 | Augusta | Am str | 150 | McCaslin | Nagasaki | General | Olyphant and Co |
| ... 15 | Hindoostan | Br baq | 479 | Laughton | Hongkong | Ballast | Siemssen and Co |
| ... 15 | Mary | Am sh | 1139 | Townsend | Puget Sound | do | Frazar and Co |
| ... 15 | Aurora | Br bg | 227 | Lessing | Hakodadi | Sugar | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... 15 | Ganges | Br str | 742 | Cates | Yokohama | General | P. & O. Co |
| ... 16 | Rona | Br str | 784 | Hutchison | Hankow & Ports | | Glover and Co |
| ... 16 | Plymouth Rock | Am str | 2397 | Simmons | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| No.&SEC. | SHIP'S NAME | COMMANDER | FLAG & RIG | TONNAGE | DATE OF ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS | DESTINATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S S N D | Confucius | Marseills | Chi str | 265 | Sept 22 | Hankow | Chinese Government | | |
| S S N Co | H Q] Costa Rica | Furbur | Am str | 1917 | Jan 14 | Nagasaki | Russell and Co | Y'hama v. N'saki | 17th instant |
| 3 p | Dragon | Gibbon | Br str | 472 | Jan 1 | Fuchau | William Hargreaves | Nagasaki | |
| 7 s | Dupleix | Noel | Fr str | 871 | Jan 9 | Hongkong | Messageries Imperiales | H'kong with Mails | 48h after J. Mail |
| 7 p | Feeyuen | | Am str | 229 | Nov 24 | Fuchau | | | |
| G W | Fusi-Yama | Callaghan | Br str | 710 | Jan 11 | Fuchau | Glover and Co | Fuchau, H'kong, &c | To-day |
| 3 p | Island Queen | McFarlane | Br str | 130 | Jan 13 | Fuchau | Borntraeger and Co | Fuchau | 18th instant |
| 7 s | Lamont | Spencer | Br str | 774 | Dec 11 | Hankow | Russell and Co | | |
| F W | Manchu | Clark | Br str | 803 | Nov 26 | Tientsin | Russell and Co | | |
| S S N W | Moyune | G. Johnson | Am str | 700 | Jan 12 | Hankow | Russell and Co | | |
| T J | Nanzing | Tulloh | Br str | 419 | Jan 14 | Chefoo | Trautmann and Co | Chefoo | Immediately |
| 6 p | Pluto | Pike | Chi str | 170 | Jan 13 | Nanking | Chinese Government | | |
| D G | Shanse | Friend | Am str | 561 | Dec 2 | Tientsin | Russell and Co | | |
| H W | Suwo-Nada | Jayne | Am str | 1802 | Jan 14 | Hongkong | Augustine Heard and Co | Hongkong | 19th instant |
| D G | Szechuen | Bisbee | Am str | 554 | Dec 12 | Tientsin | Russell and Co | | |
| 1 s | Tahwah | Andrews | Am str | 245 | Dec 8 | Hankow | Russell and Co | | |
| H W | Tatung | Cook | Am str | 107 | Oct 13 | Hankow | H. Fogg and Co | | Laid up |
| D G | Ta-Yung | | Br str | 124 | Apr 4 | Woosung | Russell and Co | | |
| G L J | Vulcan | | Br str | 135 | Aug 10 | Fuchau | Gibb, Livingston and Co | | |
| Tonkadoo | Waratah | Robsin | Br str | 256 | June 8 | Fuchau | | | |
| 1 s | Willamette | McLeod | Chi str | 176 | | | Chinese Government | | |
| T J | Ying-tze-fei | Drage | Br str | 315 | Dec 13 | Tientsin | Trautmann and Co | | |
| | 22 STEAMERS | | | | | | | | |

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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